

THE HEALTH BOARD ACTS

Yesterday's meeting of the Board of Health was attended by President Raymond, members Cooper, Dole, Winston and Emerson, and Executive Officer Pratt. Outside of the discussion on smallpox, little else was done, except to pass on routine matters.

The board voted an increase of the salary of C. Charlock, registrar of births, deaths and general statistics, from \$100 to \$125 a month. Mr. Winston and Dr. Emerson stated that although they were both opposed to increase in salaries, yet in the case of Mr. Charlock they agreed that he was justly entitled to a raise, as he has been a steady, faithful worker for the long period during which he has been engaged.

The proposal of the Parker ranch on Hawaii to supply cattle at Kawahae, 350 pounds each at 7 cents per pound, weights taken the day previous to shipment, on the hoof, was thoroughly discussed by the board, and proposed to supply between eighty and ninety head per month at the rate named. The general average per head would come to about \$25. Mr. Winston was named as a committee to investigate the proposal.

Attorney S. F. Chillingworth, who represented the Oahu Lumber Company in its claim against the board for lumber, supplied the Boardman premises just prior to the plague last year, appeared at the office, almost breathless from his haste to do two things at once, or within the space of fifteen minutes. He said the lumber company would agree to make all the lumber back if the board would pay \$200. Mr. Dole said that the board was liable for an amount in the premises, as the lumber had not been destroyed in the interests of health, but had been used for building purposes. The executive officer was appointed to make an appraisal of the lumber and render an estimate at the next meeting of the board.

Mr. Winston reported that he had conferred with Wilder's Steamship Company relative to the alleged non-arrival of goods consigned to the Leper Settlement and the treatment of cattle carried from Kaula to Kala. He said that the company had reported that they had used ordinary care in landing cattle and transferring freight. Dr. Pratt suggested that if "ordinary care" meant dropping packages from eight to ten feet into the hold of a vessel, then the report must be true. To a certain extent the steamer company was responsible for the loss of goods, and Mr. Winston carried with them the proviso that if the health authorities did not like their methods they could look elsewhere to have the service done.

The question was again brought up of having a steamer for the sole use of the board of health. It was pointed out that the investment of a large sum of money in a steamer would in reality save the board of health about \$250 a month. The board pays the Wilder company about \$300 a month at present. The members were of the opinion that the possession of a steamer for the board of health would improve the service, and that was the principal thing desired. The board has several times suffered losses by the service of the Wilder company, but had to grin and bear it, as they had no recourse.

The application of government physician Dr. James Maloney, of South Kona, for the board of health to include that of South Kona, was favorably considered by the board. Dr. Maloney will hereafter look after the sick in both districts.

The question of granting permits to certain residents of Nuuanu Valley to establish pig ranches on their lands was considered. Dr. Pratt said that in one or two instances the establishment of such ranches would certainly contaminate Nuuanu stream, no matter how well they constructed their pens. Dr. Pratt asked that President Raymond be added to the committee of investigation, which was granted.

Rev. W. K. Azbill made application to the board for the loan of David Naheolewa, one of the sanitary officers of the department, to seek out the town residences of Japanese women who were guilty of malpractice. The members of the board grew wrothy over the request, and President Raymond said that it was entirely outside of the sphere of the board and that none of its members or employees were ready to become detectives for outsiders, no matter what cause was represented. Mr. Dole said it seemed to him that when a citizen asked for public information of the department, he should be given it, and he asked that officers of the department should be detectives and work under his authority. It was going beyond all reason and he moved that the request be denied. The board voted with him.

Professor A. M. Smith, of Oahu College, asked the board to have the laundry at the Soldiers' Home remain as they were until a new laundry could be built. Dr. Pratt reported that the present laundry had been condemned by former Sanitary Officer Hemmingsway as insanitary. There is a building about forty-five feet in length with a grated floor in half of it. The water and sink came right down to the ground and remained there, and there were now about four inches of solid filth under the grating. Near this structure is another used by domestics for kitchen and cleaning purposes. It was only about eight feet distant and had a hole about 250 feet from the present filth.

Dr. Cooper stated that if such conditions existed the place should be reported as a common nuisance, and should be destroyed at once. The trustees should all agree. The trustees of Dr. Cooper the laundry was condemned and notice will be served upon the college people to have the nuisance removed.

A letter mentioned from Kalaupapa to him that he had been taken in by Superintendent Remond as an extract. In lieu of the horse he thought about \$12 would secure matters. The matter was referred to Mr. Remond.

Mr. Winston stated that he had been requested to ask that measures be taken to have the laundry of the Kalaupapa people be brought ashore and sent to the Quarantine where there to be placed in the hot and steam conditions before being landed by the Sanitary Laundry Company. He stated

ed that Dr. Cofer was willing to have the laundry done ashore providing that every precaution was taken to have the clothing subjected to a thorough renovation by means of the fumigating machinery on the wharf. Upon motion of Mr. Dole the request was granted.

Mr. Winston also brought up a matter of which there have been rumors for several months, to the effect that the Board of Health has been paying \$250 to have its horses shod, while the Public Works Department only paid \$1.50 for the same work. He stated that a prominent horse-shoer had called his attention to the fact that no bids had ever been called for this work. Dr. Pratt stated that \$2.50 a horse had been paid up to April 1 for shoeing, but that since that date it had been brought down to \$2. The reason for this higher price was that the board's horses were always in use, and when one cast a shoe the animal had to take precedence in the horse-shoer's shop so that the horse could be made fit for work time. The Public Works Department has extra horses, and when for lack of shoes one was laid up another was substituted. Bids will hereafter be called for on this work.

MINISTER CONGER IN HONOLULU.

E. H. CONGER, United States Minister to China, together with Mrs. Conger, his daughter, Miss Conger, and his niece, Miss Pierce, are passengers en route to the Mainland from the Orient, and were interviewed by a representative of the Advertiser at the Moana Hotel last night.

The entire party are enjoying the best of health and spirits, a beautiful Oriental winter having completely restored them from the effects of the horrors which they experienced during the terrible two months of the siege of Peking.

"No; I am not returning to the United States permanently," said Mr. Conger. "I am simply away on a leave of absence, which is taken on my own suggestion, allowing me sixty days in the United States. I have been in China three years, and have undergone a severe and steady strain, as can well be imagined, during the troubles that have kept China in an upheaval for the past year. The question of indemnities that is now confronting China and the Powers is going to take a long time and tedious detail, and I felt that I could not stand the strain, so am taking the trip to the home country for rest and recuperation. I shall return to China within three months, feeling much more able and inclined to take up the matter of negotiations of the new treaties."

"Do I expect to become Governor of Iowa? No; I shall not; I have been invited to be a candidate, but there are a number of good candidates in the field, and one of them will be Governor, not I. Of course, if the people should nominate and elect me, I should have to accept, but I have no aspirations in that direction, and have expressed my desire that no steps shall be taken towards bringing my name forward in the matter."

Upon being asked what the outlook appears to be as regards the threatened war between Russia and Japan, Minister Conger said that there is very little danger of such a culmination. "It looked very much like war for a time," said he, "especially the week previous to the time we left, but when we sailed on the 8th, the war had practically been averted, and all the difficulties that would occasion active hostilities between the two nations had been settled. Russia had withdrawn the objectionable measures concerning Manchuria, under stress of the protests from other Powers and the resentful attitude of Japan; that being the main basis of the threatened trouble, its removal practically meant peace; at least, the acute developments in the situation have relaxed and I take it that the danger of war between Russia and Japan is over."

"No; I cannot say that Russia hindered or delayed the peace negotiations of the combined Powers with China at any time, nor did Germany, though both countries had their individual differences and peculiar difficulties to settle. Owing to the peculiar situation in which we were placed, arrangements were naturally slow, the eleven Ministers each had individual ideas, and after they found agreement on any question that arose, there were the eleven different Governments behind the eleven Ministers, each with its demands and peculiar attitudes. Furthermore, the attitude of Russia was probably of more concern than it was to any of the other nations, because of the intermingling of her interests with those of China, she has her railroad running down into Chinese Territory, has her naval port in China and has large intermingled commercial interests that make the question one of great importance to her. At the present time, however, the principal question of the indemnities due from China to the Powers has been settled and agreed to, and that means a great deal, though it cannot be considered the end of the trouble unless it terminates in such a way as will give entire satisfaction to the numerous Governments concerned."

"The subject that is under consideration now is that of the methods of assessment to satisfy the indemnities that have been agreed upon. This will occupy the minds of the Ministers for some time to come."

"As to the final outcome I cannot say; it is impossible to speculate; one can only await developments. It will be one way or the other. There will be peace and satisfaction all around, or else there will be trouble that will stir the whole world. It all depends upon the indemnities. If, when the Powers have estimated the expense of the trouble, and put in their several demands, the amount is such that China can pay it, then trouble will be averted, but should the amount be too great for China to pay, territory will be required to satisfy the claims, and then, probably Russia, which is most concerned, acting first, and when one nation begins seeking territory they will all do the same thing, which will mean struggle, war, and eventually the destruction of the empire. Such a state of affairs would mean incalculable loss of life, and complications would arise that would make a medley of the whole situation for years. The seizing of territory would not be accomplished without hard struggles, and there would be revolutions in the provinces and internal revolutions throughout China. Whether this alternative or the peaceful termination of the trouble will result, one can only guess; for it all depends

upon the developments to follow the settlement of the indemnity question. My guess is that in some way and somehow there will be a settlement of the difficulties."

"In case the situation resolves itself into a struggle for territory, Russia will probably come out with more gain than any other nation, obviously because of her proximity and her intermingling of interests."

"As to the commercial outlook, at present business in the North of China is paralyzed, and it is hindered and much interfered with in the south. It is impossible to go inland for more than twenty miles with safety, and for that reason neither the native merchants and the syndicates can do any active business. The commercial future depends also upon the developments; if it all terminates peacefully, it is reasonable to expect a great impetus to business and a stimulation of commerce. If a peaceable settlement is not reached, the commercial situation will be as it now is, and much worse."

When Minister Conger was asked about his experiences during the siege of Peking, he said that he preferred not to talk about them. "It has all been thoroughly gone over by the newspapers," said he, "and what I might say would furnish but little enlightenment. All descriptions fall short of describing the situation; I can only say that it is a great marvel and past all understanding that any one of the 44 people who were in the Legation are alive today. It is impossible to understand how it was that we were not massacred. Any one who understands the situation must marvel for it was indeed a miracle."

Mrs. Conger, Miss Conger and Miss Pierce, all of whom experienced the horrors of the siege, preferred to speak but little of the terrible weeks within the legation walls. Mrs. Conger said that their only salvation during the long two months, amid the unspeakable horrors of the situation, was work. Of this they had plenty. "You know we were not food fornications," said Mrs. Conger, "and we had to make bags which were filled with sand and used to stop the bullets and other missiles and they were not common sand-bags either; we had to utilize the finest kind of silk hangings, our own dresses and skirts, and anything and everything that we could get hold of. We were kept very busy during the whole time, and I think it saved us from the whole suffering. There were about 150 women, and we had two sewing machines in the place. How we did work, and how the desperate days and nights that they spent in the legation, and the momentary apprehension of being themselves massacred, and seeing all their friends and the little children meet with the same fate. Miss Conger said that when she was a child she had often read of Indian massacres, but had been terrified in the reading of the stories, but her most vivid mental pictures could not surpass in horror the terrible impressions of those awful days; the siege—the seemingly endless succession of hopeless, despairing days and nights that they lived away into weeks and months, with the same nightmare of apprehension over the whole legation."

Notwithstanding their terrible experiences, the ladies will return with Mr. Conger to China. "I am so glad," said Miss Conger, "that we did not leave right away after the siege was ended. We should have retained only the memory of those awful times, and we should never have cared to return. As it is, we have a long, happy time before us, and we are all restored to health and spirits again. The happy times we had before the troubles began come back to us, and the siege is merely a black spot that we feel we have left behind. We are all very fond of Peking, and we shall go back again."

Mr. J. D. Jameson, who is traveling with Minister Conger and his party, is an engineer, and is said to be possessed of more scientific knowledge in regard to all parts of China than any other of the profession. He will accompany Mr. Conger on his return to China, and is a warm friend and devoted admirer of the American Minister. "I just want to say this," said he, "Mr. Conger knows thoroughly where he is at. I am well acquainted with all the foreign Ministers and have been present at all the discussions and during the whole trouble, and I have found that Mr. Conger is a man slow to make up his mind, but when he makes it up it is made up for good; furthermore, he never lets his mind run to retract anything that he has said or done. In this particular his record shows that he has surpassed all the other Ministers. Personally, all his actions impress one as being directed by a mind that is at once cautious, prompt, thoroughly balanced and sagacious. He had the whole situation at his finger tips, so to speak, during the entire time, and yet he was never hasty, and always acted in a calm, deliberate way that admitted of no mistake or error. His tongue is a man that the nation should be proud of."

New Schedule for Wilder's Boats. Tomorrow or the beginning of next week Wilder's steamer Helene will sail for San Francisco for the purpose of having repairs made to her rudder. She was injured recently at Laupahoehoe in such a way that it is necessary for her to make a trip to the Coast, nothing more than temporary repairs being made here.

In consequence of the projected departure of the Helene the sailing of some of the other boats of Wilder's fleet will necessarily be altered. The Claudine is expected in the first thing on Monday morning from Kaula and way ports. She has been running heretofore on a weekly schedule, hereafter she will run on a ten-day schedule. She will sail one week from today, Friday, returning one week from the following Tuesday to sail again on the following Friday, and so on until the return of the Helene from the Coast.

The little steamer Kibaki will tow the schooner Alice Kibaki to Kaula while the Helene is away. The Lehua will continue her run to Molokai ports. Besides the regular ports the Claudine, on the new schedule, will take in ports on Kaula. The Helene is now on the marine railway; she will probably come off today.

NEWS OF THE FARTHER EAST

YOKOHAMA, April 9.—Whatever the official attitude of Japan towards Russia may be, there is no doubt of the state of popular feeling. The press continues to discuss the situation with a bitterness and unanimity unequalled since the time of the China war. The military and naval men, as we have reason to know, are greatly excited, and by no means regard the prospect of early hostilities with dismay. Popular excitement, such as would reign at so critical a time in Europe or America, is not marked, but among those who follow the international relations of the Empire with intelligent interest there is considerable unrest. More remarkable still is the attitude imputed to leading statesmen, who, although en route, command from their prominence, great consideration. Viscount Aoki, the late Foreign Minister, is reported to have stated to an Osaka Manchu representative that "if Japan aspires to exercise any influence in Far Eastern affairs, it is inevitable that she should measure her strength with Russia in Manchuria. I say so, because I am in favor of a war policy." Count Okuma is credited by the Chuow shin having used even stronger language in an interview. He is said to have remarked that there are only two courses open to Japan, to strike a decisive blow at Russia in Manchuria or to leave things to their course. He is in favor of the decisive blow, for which, he thinks, a magnificent opportunity offers. A war against Russia, he is said to have observed, would be a just war against the enemy of justice, commerce, and civilization. If Japan took the field against this robber nation she would have the sympathy of all the other great Powers, not even excluding France. She might not conquer, but she would surely show the world that her strength is greater than men generally suppose, and she would in the end derive benefit from the effort, just as England did from the Crimean war. These are remarkably strong words, and though they may have been somewhat colored by the journalistic medium through which they have passed, they are entirely a misrepresentation of the statesmen's opinions. The wisdom of such declarations at so critical a time may be doubted, but they tend to show that the danger of war is not nearly imaginary. The Japanese nation is in earnest over this question, and, however, pacific the Government's aims may be, it may prove impossible, unless Russia abates her pretensions, to avoid a conflict.

THE STATE OF COREA. Amidst all the poverty and rioting in Korea and within only a few miles of the capital, that good-for-nothing king and government are hastening the country's ruin and destruction, says a correspondent of the Kobe Herald. The petty kingdom, anything but independent as it assumes to be, is constantly throwing away its money and engaging first one and then another official to do nothing. I know one person who was engaged nearly three years ago to fill a position in the Royal Family as tutor. So far he has never been called upon to give an hour's instruction. The two latest appointments are a German for doctor for the Royal Household, and a German Bandmaster who has already arrived.

The whole Court, Ministers and government are full of intrigues and plots to entrap one another. The country is in a deplorable state and any day may see some serious trouble which will be the worst the country has known for many years.

MISCELLANEOUS. Boxers are reported to be actively drilling again in Chihli and Manchuria. The French transport Vinblong, which went ashore near Singapore, has been floated uninjured. The United States transports Thomas and Lawton have arrived at Nagasaki, both from Manila, with a large number of soldiers on board. The Thomas has the Thirty-ninth Regiment, consisting of 1,600 men.

It is alleged that while Russia held the Shanhaiwan Railway tens of thousands of pounds' worth of railway material belonging to the British bondholders was seized and removed to ports Arthur and the Russian depots on the Manchurian Railway.

It would seem that further endeavors are being made by foreign agents to induce Japanese laborers to emigrate to Madagascar. It is, however, probable that the Japanese government will not allow Japanese emigration to the island owing to the unfavorable climate and other circumstances. Last year efforts were made by the interested parties to encourage Japanese emigration to the French colony, but they were stopped owing to the objections of the Japanese authorities.

The Universal Gazette states that Ten Hsu, the youngest brother of the recently executed Chi Hsu, who was at one time prefect of Soochow and then (act) of Turgou (near Peking), just before the breaking out of the Boxer troubles has recently shaved his skull and become a Buddhist bonze in a monastery at Chuvunguan, one of the "kates" of the Great Wall near the Shan-Chihli frontier. Ten Hsu, who was subsequently cashiered for avarice and receiving bribes while (act) of Turgou, it would seem, was so scared at the execution of his elder brother that he immediately became a bonze and renounced the world for fear of being called to further account for his past misdeeds.

DR. AMENT IS HERE

Among the passengers on the Nippon Maru who stopped ashore last night was the Rev. Dr. W. S. Ament, who was prominently identified with the siege of Peking and whose name is a familiar one in the dispatches owing to his arrest by the Germans on a charge of looting, his subsequent release and complete exoneraton. Dr. Ament, who is the head of the American Board of Missions in China, with former headquarters in Peking, is on his way to consult with the Board in New York to re-occupy his strength, and to make direct answer to the malicious charges against him. He spent a portion of last evening looking about the City, and was the guest over-night of Mr. W. A. Bowen, at Punahou.

When asked his opinion as to the future of China, Dr. Ament shook his head dubiously and said it was very dark indeed. There was everything to militate against the Empire rising from its present disordered state. Missionary work had practically come to a standstill, but he hoped that there would be a new era of Christian work for the Empire, and that when reorganization had completely set in a change for the better would accrue.

As to Russia's attitude on the Chinese question Dr. Ament stated the last word received on leaving Yokohama was that Russia had withdrawn from the Manchurian convention, and this in his opinion took away all probability of a rupture between Japan and Russia.

"It was reported in Peking," when I left," said he, "that Japan was endeavoring to find an ally who would unite with her against Russia, but no Power seemed willing to join her. Russia also withdrew in the same way. The absolute rejection of the proposals of the Powers caused Russia to withdraw from the convention, but she claims she has no desire to hold Manchuria as a portion of Russian territory."

"Russia's aim has been to secure the good favor of China. It is evident she wished to pose as the friend of China and doubtless does desire her welfare. She is the most influential power in the East at the present time. Russian diplomacy is the most virile of all. Although Russia retired from the convention, she will not practically retire from Manchuria. She will stand on her old contract with China and retain a tract of territory fifteen miles wide, following the course of the Great Wall from the Trans-Siberian Railway and goes down to Port Arthur. That gives her justification for keeping her troops more or less in number in Manchuria. The whole impression seems to be that although Russia relinquishes Manchuria in name, she does in fact retain her possession of the country. Russia moves like a glacier, slowly but surely."

"What has been the effect of the departure of the United States troops from China?" was asked.

"I don't think it will have any special effect, because the United States has not been aggressive in its adjustment of affairs since the raising of the siege. In fact, I think their presence has really complicated matters by reason of their being so easy with the Chinese, thus raising their hopes of a weak settlement. The Chinese never fail to interpret leniency for weakness, so that I believe it may help the settlement of affairs by their withdrawal."

On the diplomatic side of the United States in the Chinese question, Dr. Ament has always taken the stand that the leading criminals in the uprising should be dealt with summarily.

"Peking is now policed by foreign troops. The city is divided up into districts over which the various Powers have jurisdiction. Business seems to have revived wonderfully in the city of late, money is easier there, and the place is cleaner today than it has been for 500 years. The foreign soldiers have compelled the criminal classes to assist in cleaning up the capital. There is now a great deal of commercial activity. The armies, of course, have brought money there and in the general upheaval a great amount of buried treasure has been brought to light, so the so-called looting has not been without its good results."

"What about your alleged connection with the looting of Peking?" was the query directed to Dr. Ament.

"The fact is I have had any connection with looting, or rather, to the contrary, notwithstanding," said Dr. Ament, with an amused smile. "The statements that I assisted in looting came from three sources. In the first place, I was chairman of what was called the Committee of Confiscated Goods, during the siege to look after goods that were gathered for the troops and others who were in need. The goods so confiscated belonged to those who had run away from their homes. This committee cared for the bedding, clothing, food and anything that could be gotten for the refugees. We furnished bedding and extra clothing for the foreign troops who came quite imperfectly equipped for their stay on the city walls. We ran up against the desires of several individuals who were not pleased with our methods of caring for these goods, and stories were started that the committee was looting on its own hook. After the siege was over, of course, an army of correspondents, without investigating at all, sent their stories out to the four corners of the earth."

In the second place, there were three missions whose members had no place to go, had no clothing, money, food or anything at all and at the suggestion of the American Minister, we entered the residences of the Chinese who had left Peking and sold the stuff we found. Bikes, fur garments and curios were thus disposed of. We did it on the written authorization of the American Minister with his full approval, and it was done for the common weal only, but certain correspondents called that looting and we got the full benefit of their misstatements. There has been an article published in Scribner's by a correspondent named Willard about this so-called looting, and it is full of misstatements from beginning to end. One of my first statements about my connection with the whole matter will be to reply to this article.

In the third place, there were cer-

tain Christians who were surrounded by Boxers and unable to escape, and we requested that troops go out to assist them. The correspondents said these were only looting expeditions. The French and Germans did some looting on their expeditions against armed bodies, but not while they were on the march to relieve Christians.

"Again, in the collecting of indemnity, correspondents differed widely from our view of things, and considered it was looting to collect for our people sums of money which are to restore them to their home and former modes of living. The correspondents and military people were prejudiced against the missionaries before they reached Peking."

"The future of China looks very dark. Portions of North China are in a state of anarchy. The foreign officials have called in all the arms, and when the foreign troops are withdrawn, the native officials have no arms with which to keep their districts quiet, and so anarchy prevails."

"Rumors were afloat when I left Peking to the effect that the Emperor would start in April for Peking. Others say he will never return. He seems to have given up controlling voice now, although surrounded by native officials. The Reformers do not dare to go back to Peking. These Reformers are going at it too fast. They expect too much of a conservative people like the Chinese. When they are ready to turn their faces to the light they will progress."

"We had 300 out of 800 of our Christians belonging to the American Board of Missions killed, sixteen chapels destroyed and all but two native pastors killed. We do not expect to have much done in a missionary way now. The disordered political conditions militate against progress. I am strongly convinced that when the time comes for us to labor peaceably again the work will go on faster than before. China needs a new religion, and the time has come to present it."

THE COMING PORTO RICANS

(Correspondence Associated Press.) PONCE, Porto Rico, March 28.—Another expedition of Hawaiian bound emigrants sailed for New Orleans on the steamer Californian yesterday. There were 839 in the party. The expedition was composed of the finest-appearing lot of people yet to leave for Hawaii. Nearly all the travelers comprised entire families.

The number of persons to a family averaged about six, and there was one family of eleven persons.

Of the 2,700 Porto Ricans who have gone to Hawaii, over 65 per cent have been women. The party which left on the Californian were fair specimens of Porto Rico's labor class and were as sturdy as the general run of Porto Ricans.

Before the first boatload of emigrants was sent out to the ship, about 1,200 people congregated on the beach, and two priests celebrated mass in the open air. Two weddings and two christenings were also performed.

While on their way to New Orleans, the emigrants, most of whom were in rags when embarking, will be cheaply but substantially clothed at the expense of the Hawaiian Planters' Association, and the entire party will be vaccinated.

Rations of codfish, beef, potatoes, rice, beans, bread and coffee will be served twice daily.

The only reasonable objection advanced so far to their emigration from Porto Rico is that the island's best laborers are leaving. The recruiting agents have orders to enlist no Spaniards and no pure blood people are taken, the idea being, presumably, to have the majority Hawaiian women and thus lose their identity with Porto Rico. In all events, after being transported so far, it is not likely that they will ever return. It is considered that Porto Rico is overpopulated and that the sooner this population is thinned down the better off Porto Rico will be.

The number of Porto Ricans who have lately so willingly emigrated to Hawaii, there to make a livelihood under unknown conditions, is regarded as conclusive proof that want and even starvation do exist here.

The agents who have been endeavoring to secure laborers to work on McDonald's railroad in Ecuador are having but little success. They say they can employ 3,000 men. Judging from the reports of the treatment of Jamaican laborers there, Ecuador is not a desirable country for emigrants and the Jamaican government has prohibited further emigration. It is expected that the Ecuador agents will send a small shipload of emigrants to Ecuador some time in April.

Over 350 men are now being embarked on the steamer Porto Rico for the iron mines near Santiago, Cuba. These laborers are contracted to work for three months at a dollar a day.

Indications in this part of the island point to an exceedingly large coffee and sugar crop. The De Ford estate, near Guaymas, probably the largest on the island, will grind its first crop this year, and if it comes up to expectations they will ship nearly \$1,000,000 worth of sugar this spring. A native planter near Guaymas will soon ship \$100,000 worth of sugar, and other planters have good crops in view. Agriculturally, Porto Rico has almost entirely recovered from the effects of the cyclone of nearly two years ago.

The fruit outlook is good but owing to the time required for maturing fruits will produce no returns for two or three years.

A year ago there was hardly an acre of fruit under cultivation in Porto Rico. Several Floridians came here and settled, and are now waiting for their fruit trees to bloom in fruit production. Questions of transportation must be carefully considered, and fruit property must be near a port or on one of the short railroads. Good fruit land is worth from \$2 to \$7 an acre, according to location. The shippers of New Orleans find Porto Rico a good market for rice. The Californian, which arrived here last week from New Orleans, brought 5,000 packages of rice, which were disposed of very readily.

Rice and codfish, from Nova Scotia, brought here on schooners, are the chief diet of the Porto Ricans.

The number of reported smallpox cases in Ponce remains at fifty. The disease is of such a mild form that there have been but few deaths, and the health officers report no cause for alarm, as the epidemic is well under control.

COMING TO HONOLULU: AHERTON BRINGS SUIT

The Victoria Colonist, of April 2, contains this interesting story. Around the world from Victoria, British Columbia, in a Swann war canoe! This is the daring and interesting voyage planned by Frank Saxby, a miner and newspaper man, who is here from Chemainus, and is registered at the Dominion Hotel. The war canoe in which this latter-day Viking and a companion, whose personality was not disclosed, will make the voyage to the countries washed by the seven seas, is on a small island near Kuper Island, where a ship carpenter is making it ready for the long voyage. It will be brought to Victoria when completed, and placed on view here, before the adventurous couple start on their voyage to Hongkong, which point they have mapped out as the first stage in the globe-circling trip. It is a typical war canoe of the Indians, one of their travelling canoes, in which many families of West Coast Indians have made their home during their coast voyages before Mr. Saxby secured it at Clayoquot a year ago. It is 37 feet long, or 28 feet over all, from point to point, with a high, narrow bow and a typical stern of the Indian model. It has a beam of seven feet and a depth of hold of three feet five inches. This strange craft for such a voyage is being decked over, a rounded deck bridging the hold and making a covered home for the voyagers, and three masts are being put in her, on which fore and aft sails will be rigged. She is being fitted with water-tight compartments, after the manner of life-boats, and Mr. Saxby says that it will be absolutely impossible to swamp her when she is ready for sea. Places will also be fitted to carry provisions, and water tanks placed in her to store fresh water for the runs between the various points of call. All will be ready in a month or two weeks, and she will be brought from the island near Chemainus to Victoria and outfit for her trip.

In the meantime, Mr. Saxby, the projector of this unique trip, which promises to put not only the voyage of the Xora, but it been completed, but also the world-circling passages of Captain Slocum, in the shade, is collecting information here for the purpose of advertising Victoria and the province during his tour of the globe. He will make his start for Hongkong by the southern route, calling at Honolulu and other islands en route, and will advertise this city at all calling places. To this end he hopes to secure assistance from a financial point of view here.

Not only will he advertise Victoria on the voyage, but he will collect information, photographs—a complete picture-making apparatus being carried on the canoe—and curios, and will interview the rulers and prominent people of the countries and ports and, in fact, he will secure a collection of pictures, and detailed accounts of the places visited, which at the close of the voyage, in London, England, will be woven into a series of lectures. He also intends to supply illustrated articles to newspapers and periodicals, and will publish a book, illustrated by photos taken en route.

The detailed route of the most unique voyage of the strikingly unique craft of the native British Columbian has not yet been fully charted out by Mr. Saxby, but this much has been arranged: From Victoria the war canoe is to go to Hongkong, calling at Honolulu, Japan, and possibly the Philippines and Guam, en route, and after a short stay there, proceed down the China coast, all heedless of the danger of attacks from pirates to the Straits Settlements, and after visiting the many points of interests there, she is to go on to the Australian colonies, and then through the warm southern seas to the westcoast of South America, and around the Horn, and thence across to Africa, down to Cape Colony, and up the African coast, which will see for the first time a Swann war canoe in the rough seas of the world. This in the rough is the projected voyage, but in its details it will be much more interesting.

The First Stage "Uncle Tom"

The stage version of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was made by George C. Howard, with more or less help from actors employed by him in the Museum theater at Troy, N. Y. That was almost fifty years ago, in the height of the slavery discussion which the novel had aroused. It has been said that Mr. Howard paid only \$150 for all the work not done by himself. He enacted St. Clair, the planter, while his wife was the Topsy and his daughter, Eva. The play was a popular success at Troy, and was soon brought to New York. The assertion has been made that no week day has passed since then without a performance of it somewhere, and several companies are usually out with it on tours. Mrs. Howard's mischievous negress and Miss Howard's angelic child earned a considerable fortune. But Harriet Beecher Stowe never received a cent from the drama, and refused until many years had elapsed to see it enacted.

The "allowance" that Britain's new ruler may draw from the royal treasury is a question that now confronts Parliament. The Kaiser of Germany receives \$3,000,000, not to mention his private revenues from the private property of the reigning house of Hohenzollern. Francis Joseph receives \$2,000,000 from the Austrian treasury, and as much more from that of Hungary. Young King Alfonso, of Spain, has a civil list of \$1,500,000. The Czar draws \$4,000,000 from the Russian treasury, and his revenues from the private domains of the crown are something enormous. King Victor Emmanuel receives \$3,000,000 from the State, and like most of the other rulers, is expected to spend fully that amount in maintaining the pomp of royalty. The President of the French republic receives \$250,000 in salary and allowances, or five times as much as the President of the United States. The other rulers of Europe draw lesser sums from their public treasuries, but their expenses are correspondingly smaller. The smallest salary drawn by the head of any European State is that of the President of the Swiss republic, whose term is one year, and whose compensation is \$3,000.

The Bishop of Montreal has settled the question of the remarriage of divorced persons, so far as the Anglican church in that diocese is concerned, by forbidding it, thus indorsing the pronouncement of the Anglican episcopate in the Lambeth conference of 1883, that "the sanctity of Christian obligation implies the faithful union of one man with one woman until the union is severed by death."

Over \$80,000 worth of lots have been sold at College Hills since the auction sale of March 23d.

J. B. Atherton has brought suit in the Circuit Court against the Wahluwa Sugar Company, to remove cloud upon the title. In his complaint he says that on and prior to April 23, 1899, one George Galbraith was the owner in fee simple and in actual possession of certain tracts of land situated in the district of Wailua, Oahu, containing an area of 2,400 acres and over.

On April 23, 1898, George Galbraith executed, acknowledged and delivered to one John Emmelhuth a lease of said tracts of land, reserving 400 acres for a term of forty-nine years from said date at a rental of \$5 per acre, and \$1 per ton for all sugar produced from the cane raised on said premises; that said rental of \$5 per acre was made payable semi-annually in advance, beginning at the date of said lease. That by instruments dated April 23, 1898, and June 2, 1900, said parties agreed upon supplemental terms respecting said lease. That by assignment assigned to the Wahluwa Sugar Company, Limited, defendant, said lease from George Galbraith to him above.

Second. That by an instrument dated September 7, 1900, Galbraith leased to the plaintiff all of the tracts of land named in said lease from Galbraith to said John Emmelhuth, and also reserved land less fifty acres of the same. That George Galbraith by said lease to said John Emmelhuth, and granted and assigned to the plaintiff the right to have, exercise and enforce all covenants, rights, conditions reserved to George Galbraith or made for his benefit in each of the leases and the agreements made between said George Galbraith and said John Emmelhuth.

Third. That the said Wahluwa Sugar Company on October 28, 1900, made default in the payment of the rent of said premises which accrued and became due on that date for the period of six months from October 28, 1900, to April 28, 1901, which said rent the plaintiff alleges to be the sum of \$5,000 for said period, and plaintiff says that due demand was made for said rent but that defendant wholly failed to pay said rent or any portion of the same.

Fourth. That by the terms of said lease from said George Galbraith to said John Emmelhuth it was provided that said lease was upon the condition, that in case of a breach of any of the covenants to be observed on the part of the said lessee, said John Emmelhuth, or his executors, administrators or assigns, that the lessor or assigns might thereupon, without any notice or demand or process of law, re-enter upon said premises and thereby determine the estate created by said lease, and might thereupon, without process of law, expel and remove therefrom, if necessary, the said lessee and those claiming under him, and their effects. That the plaintiff, exercising the powers reserved to George Galbraith in said lease from Galbraith to John Emmelhuth, which had been assigned to the plaintiff by the lease and conveyance from Galbraith, notified the defendant on November 1, 1900, that the failure to pay rent due on October 28, 1900, for six months in advance, constituted a forfeiture of the lease and notified the defendant to forthwith quit and remove from the lands named and not to interfere with the possession of the premises of the plaintiff. Thereafter plaintiff entered upon and took possession of all the tracts of land named in pursuance of the condition contained in the lease.

That the defendant was thereafter on January 21, 1901, notified that possession had been taken of the premises by plaintiff and re-entry made in consequence of a breach of covenant made by defendant in consequence of a failure of defendant to pay the rent due and payable on October 28, 1900.

Defendant was duly notified that the interest of Galbraith had been assigned to plaintiff. At the time plaintiff entered and took possession, the premises were unoccupied and vacant. The plaintiff put an agent in charge of said lands and warned all persons from trespassing thereon, and took open, notorious and public possession of the lands, and has since maintained such possession.

In consequence of said breach of condition made by the defendant and of re-entry by plaintiff, said lease from Galbraith to Emmelhuth and the estate created thereby, came to an end and absolutely ceased and determined. Defendant has had no right, title or interest of, in or to the premises named in said lease from said Galbraith to Emmelhuth.

Fifth. Defendant has not now any right, title, interest or estate in the lands named, and does not intend, as plaintiff is informed and believes, to assert or claim any such title; but nevertheless the defendant, though requested to cancel said lease and to surrender the same, refuses to do so.

Said lease and agreements are not void on their face and are capable of being used to the injury of the plaintiff should the defendant or his assigns at any time seek to use the same. Extrinsic evidence shows the determination of the lease and agreements. In consequence thereof and for the reason that said lease and agreement constitute a cloud upon the title of plaintiff and upon his right of present possession, plaintiff is without full and adequate remedy at law and unless said cloud is removed, plaintiff will suffer irreparable loss and injury.

Wherefore plaintiff prays the defendant be decreed to produce in court the lease and agreements from Galbraith to Emmelhuth and to cancel and surrender the same, and that the defendant may be decreed to execute by its proper officers an acknowledgment that the lease and agreements are no longer in force.

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

The Scottish strikes are ended. Lord Salisbury is now in France. The strike in Macedonia is at an end. Mrs. John A. Logan is seriously ill at Washington.

New cases of plague are daily developing in Cape Town. Seven hundred tons of alcohol were burned at a fire in Peru.

Six-penny reprints of the works of prominent authors are having a big sale in London.

The Pretoria correspondents say that the Boers must be crushed as they will never surrender.

It is feared that there will be great floods from the swollen Merrimack river in Massachusetts.

Mrs. Powell-Wheeler, an American singer in Germany, is being scathingly criticized in Berlin.

A west-bound limited was derailed and wrecked April 8 near Wells, Nevada. Two firemen were killed.

THE YOUTH CAME BACK

A fourteen-year-old boy named William Forrest kept the town interested yesterday.

Bright and early in the morning Willie's father paid a visit to Marshal Ray, and besought his assistance in finding his boy, who, he said, was lost. The marshal referred him to United States Attorney Baird, who passed the matter on to Attorney General Dole.

The boy's father said that his son had last been seen on Tuesday evening cruising about the channel in a small boat. He feared that the lad had been blown out to sea.

Willie had shipped a day or so ago as a cabin boy on the W. H. Dimond. Various stories were current accounting for the boy's disappearance. A number of natives stated that they had seen a small boat carrying a sail made out of sacking, at the entrance of the harbor about sunset on Tuesday evening. Another story was that the youngster had taken a boat from the Dimond and rowed over to a sloop lying off the leper wharf, at Kakaako. He is then said to have boarded the sloop and cast the boat adrift. The sloop with the boy in it was last seen at the mouth of the channel, headed seawards.

The tug Eleu was sent out at 11 o'clock yesterday morning to search for the supposed castaway, and did not return until 9 o'clock last night. The Ironquols coaled and got up steam yesterday afternoon, and was placed under orders to continue the search at daylight this morning.

While all these elaborate preparations for a rescue were going on Willie was in town and busily ignorant of the stir that he was making.

The lad had, for several weeks past, worked for the People's Ice Company in the capacity of delivery boy. Last Sunday he told J. A. Treeste, one of the company's drivers, that he was going to San Francisco on the barkentine W. H. Dimond, as cabin boy. He did not put in an appearance on Monday or Tuesday morning, but yesterday morning he walked up to Treeste and asked to be put to work again.

He said that he had fled from the Dimond because he was scared of the cook. Treeste told him to go to work today. He says that the boy's clothes were wet when he came up and spoke to him.

Willie Forrest, on being interviewed last night, said:

"I ran away from the ship because the cook was no good. Last night I thought I would go for a row, so about 5 o'clock I borrowed Billy Mason's boat, which was anchored near the Quarantine wharf, and rowed to the mouth of the channel."

"When I tried to get back I couldn't, for the tide was so strong and the wind blew me out. I went about a mile from the harbor and tried to row back, but it was so rough and cold that it took me all night to get back. I came in this morning about 4 o'clock and anchored the boat where I took it from. Then I went home. I didn't see my father, and didn't know that anyone was looking for me."

The boy was taken to the police station last night and held for investigation. He is well known among the newsboy fraternity, and has figured in Judge Wilcox's court for disobedience to parents.

The Eleu went forty miles out, and followed the wind. The crew forgot to provision the craft, and on returning a raid was made upon the pantry of the Andrew Welch.

The prolonged absence of the Eleu caused much discussion along the waterfront. The general opinion was that the bottom had dropped out of her.

THE COUNTY BILL.

The House committee having the County bill in charge had an evening session. The committee went rapidly through the bill, making several important amendments, chiefly relating to typographical errors. A section providing for the erection of a court room and offices for the Sheriff and other officers of any county not having a court house or jail, caused much amusement by its ambiguous wording. Suggestions as to the comfort of the officers, mosquito netting for insurance were offered and the section was finally amended. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining a quorum, the Sergeant-at-Arms having to go into the highways and byways finally bringing back Gilliland, Robertson, Monsarrat and Kumalae who made their entrance amid cheers. After reaching well down into the last chapter, the House committee was found to have melted away until no quorum remained. An adjournment was then carried. The sections on fees still remain for discussion.

The inheritance tax on the C. P. Huntington estate, paid in advance of appraisal by the executors to New York State, indicates that the value of the estate will exceed \$70,000,000, and may reach \$80,000,000. This is a surprise to New York financial circles where Mr. Huntington was supposed to be worth hardly one-half that amount.

Articles of incorporation, accompanied by affidavits and the written approval of Attorney General Dole, have been filed with the Treasurer, by the parties to the corporation of the Waipio Limahon Limited, incorporating for a term of five years as a joint stock company, the purpose being to acquire lands, raise taro, rice and other agricultural products, and to prepare them into articles of trade. The amount of capital stock is \$100,000 and Antoine Fernandes is president, Wm. N. Purdy, vice president, Charles Williams, secretary and treasurer, and Henry Hall, auditor.

A running battle between bank robbers and pursuing citizens took place at Frankfort, Ky., last week. One robber and a pursuer were killed.

It is reported that a hard fight has taken place between the Siberian rifle regiments and several thousand Chinese with heavy loss to the Chinese.

The handling of the orange crop as to freight matters has been much improved as a result of the complaints of Southern California orchardists.

Americans intending to visit Europe have been warned to beware of brigands in Naples, as Americans are the particular prey of lawless Neapolitans.

A Nebraska school teacher saved her pupils and the school house in a flood by harnessing a horse to the building, the strength of the horse holding the house.

The Philippine Commission has prepared recommendations as to the form of general civil governments to be established temporarily for the Philippines July 1.

The panic which resulted from an earthquake at the banquet recently given by the Turkish Sultan was quieted by a singer who chanted a prayer from the Koran.

The Kaiser is suffering from cerebral trouble and has been making wild speeches against supposed enemies. His friends are urging a sea trip until the effect has blown over.

Under date of April 6 it is stated that Russia has declared that the treaty will not be passed and that her agreements with her allies will be observed. Russia is said to be busy with warlike preparations, and is expected to take active part in a military campaign.

The naval ship Supply, now at the New York Navy Yard, is to be overhauled and refitted as a station ship for the island of Guam. She will take the place of the collier Bruus which is now on her way to the United States to be laid up for repairs.

As OTHERS SEE IT.

This Legislature has done much to form American opinion about the capacity of the Hawaiians for self-government, as is shown in the following article from the Outlook:

The results of even quasi-independence coupled with universal suffrage in a community for whom the ruling the United States is responsible, as they are shown in Hawaii, are not such as to commend this method to those who judge political principles by their actual results in practical operation.

The Hawaiian Legislature elected under American sovereignty is largely composed of men who bitterly opposed the union of Hawaii with the United States, and who have elected as a delegate to the United States one who has been persistently opposed, and apparently still is opposed, not only to its sovereignty, but to any organic relationship between the United States and Hawaii. Some of the members of the native Legislature are, or have been, avowed advocates of the reinstating of Queen Liliuokalani.

Some of the legislators do not speak English. The federal law requiring the proceedings of the Legislature to be transacted in English has been, so far as they are concerned, ignored, and the presence of a representative of the federal government, whose office it was to report the proceedings of the Legislature to the President, has been resented, and he has been turned out of the House by a correspondent of the New York Evening Post, the Legislature is ready to put straightway upon trial a number of radical experiments which in most countries have not yet passed the stage of public discussion, such as the single tax, proportional representation, and the government of the judiciary system.

It is said to be preparing to vote an award of \$250,000 to the Queen, for what reasons other than those of sentiment we do not know. It is too early yet to predict with confidence what the results will be in Hawaii, but the present indications are at least a temporary rule of ignorance, incompetence, and corruption under the leadership of demagogues, which, although it may initiate some useful experiments, will probably rival, if it does not eclipse, the temporary carpet-bag rule in the Southern States. We hope that these apprehensions, apparently entertained by the well informed, may be proved by events to be at least not wholly justified, but they should be kept in mind as a warning in dealing with the Government for whose government we are responsible.

A TESTIMONIAL FROM OLD ENGLAND.

"I consider Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the best in the world for bronchitis," says Mr. William Savory, of Warrington, England. "It saved my wife's life, she having been a martyr to the complaint for over six years, being most of the time confined to her bed. She is now quite well." It is a great pleasure to the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to be able to publish testimonials of this character. They show that great good is being done, pain and suffering relieved, and valuable lives restored to health and happiness by this remedy. It is for sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

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may be almost safely set down as wanting red in her blood.

If subject to dizziness, fainting, shortness of breath on slight exertion, no doubt remains.

To want red in the blood is to fail of the good of one's food.

Her food is not nourishing her. She needs a change.

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All grades and all sizes. Some People need a Bracer.

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Cures Old Sores.

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Cures the Blood from all impure matter from whatever cause arising.

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As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warms the system, anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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THE SENATE AND HOUSE

(Wedne day Advertiser.)

THIS morning session of the Senate yesterday was unprofitable to all present and especially to the numerous visitors in the lobby who were awaiting action on the Dispensary bill. It was rumored early in the morning that Colonel Mazuma had been seen on the veranda and several Senators, including Mr. White, soon vacated their seats to catch a glimpse, if possible, of the illustrious, but ubiquitous colonel. The belief that his presence could be traced by a veritable metallic clicking was said to have been thoroughly tested.

Interest, however, was not allowed to flag and at the afternoon session when the long-looked-for Dispensary bill was called up the lobby was crowded and many temperance people were present during the sitting. Close attention was paid by all present throughout this long discussion which was carried on by Senators Brown, Carter and Baldwin against the bill and by Senators White, Russell and Kalaupokalani for it. Mr. Kalaupokalani spoke well and ably for the measure and toward the close passionately and earnestly. At half past four o'clock the Senate adjourned until 9:30 this morning when the discussion will be finished.

At the close of yesterday's session it was the general opinion that the fate of the bill was sealed and that it will not pass second reading. Some of the Senators who had been counted for the measure had evidently gone over to the enemy and it is not believed that the backers of the measure will be now able to bring the deserters back. Even Senator Russell did not display the warmth that was expected from him in support of the bill.

After the reading of the minutes, which occupied three-quarters of an hour, the Clerk of the Senate read a communication from the House announcing the passage of House bill 82, relating to the printing of bills in book form, which was read a first time and placed on the order of the day for next Thursday.

Mr. Kalaupokalani reported Senate bill 84 and Act 60, to incorporate Honolulu, as printed and ready for distribution.

Under suspension of the rules Mr. Kaho presented a petition from North Kohala, signed by thirty parents of pupils living at Honolulu, Puukoa and Kaka'oi, praying that Mrs. Lewis of Kawaiahae be appointed teacher. Referred to Education Committee.

House bill 59 passed second reading by title and was referred to Committee on Lands.

House bill 19 relating to the sale of alcohol, was read a second time by title and referred to the Committee on Intoxicants.

Senate bill 67 was read a second time by title and consideration was deferred until the Appropriation bill had been taken up.

Senate bill 77 amending Act 34, relating to the Adulteration of Food and Drugs, which was set for Tuesday, was taken up and the proposed amendments were read.

Mr. Baldwin wished to know the reasons of the committee for making these amendments.

In the absence of Mr. Carter, Mr. C. Brown explained that it was simply re-enacting the old bill with the necessary amendments to make its action more effective.

Mr. Achi thought the bill was a little mixed as printed and he moved that it go to a special committee of which Mr. C. Brown should be chairman.

The President appointed C. Brown (chairman), Achi and Kalaupokalani.

Senate bills 44 and 45 came up for consideration and the committee reports were read. The bills relate to the law of limitations.

Mr. C. Brown moved that the minority report be adopted and spoke in favor thereof for over ten minutes.

Mr. Carter, who seconded the motion, said that if the bill recommended by the majority report was passed a cart and horse could be driven through it as soon as it reached the courts. The object of the majority bill was to aid certain new plantations in securing lands under favorable circumstances and at an increased valuation. Without the passage of the bill these lands would be lost to the plantations.

The previous question was called for and the majority report was adopted on motion of Mr. Kalaupokalani.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Communications were received from the House concurring in the amendments to bill 42 and refusing to concur with Joint Resolution No. 2 declaring May 1st a school holiday.

Under suspension of the rules Mr. C. Brown gave notice of a bill to authorize the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds for Hawaii in the mainland states and foreign countries.

Mr. Kanuha gave notice of a bill relating to the Importation of Animals.

Mr. White gave notice of an act to amend Act 25 Laws of 1898 relating to tithes and wharves. The bill was read by title and referred to the printing committee. Mr. White also gave notice of an act to quarantine animals and an act to incorporate the Honolulu Telephone Co., Ltd. Both bills were read by title and referred.

Under the order of the day Senate bill 72 and 27, relating to the sale of goods, wares and merchandise in the Territory of Hawaii, were taken up and the committee reports were read.

Mr. Carter said the question of merchandise licenses was an important one. Hitherto much revenue had come from this source. He did not believe in raising revenue by this method. Licenses should be as low as possible. At present the revenues of the Government were greatly reduced and the country could not stand further reductions. It was for this reason he had introduced bill 27 which he proceeded to explain. He further explained how certain revenues had been done away with. In the mean time the small merchants and others still paid about \$24,000 for licenses. Bill 72 makes the small merchant pay just as much for a

license as the merchant who does many thousands dollars of business per month. This was a gross injustice to the small dealer. Under no circumstances should the Senate pass so unjust a bill. The revenue of the country must be increased and the present law would bring in about \$200,000. If the poor men are made to pay licenses for boats, hacks, and other small industries why not make the big dealer pay also? Why not have a merchandise license? Bill 27 was for licenses based on all gross sales and he hoped the bill would pass.

Mr. Baldwin said that although an interested person he was in favor of a merchandise license and would favor bill 27.

Mr. C. Brown hoped bill 27 would be killed and that bill 72 would pass. Previous to annexation goods manufactured here required no license for sale, while goods which were imported, through agents or otherwise, had to pay a \$500 license before sale even though only sale by sample. This law was passed to protect Hawaiian merchants against drummers and sales by samples. The home merchants were subject to rent, clerk hire, etc., and this law was passed to even matters. After annexation a test case in the courts declared that the license could not be collected. The Organic Act repealed the commercial travelers' act in direct terms because it was contrary to the interstate commerce act. This was a brief resume to the present. Bill 27 merely leave out word "imported," otherwise it was the same as the old law. Under United States law we cannot further protect our merchants, by such a provision, as no state can discriminate against another state or Territory.

Mr. Kanuha said Mr. Brown's time had expired.

Mr. Brown claimed ten minutes more as he had two speeches and proceeding explained the working and effect of the interstate law on the territorial license law; he also went into details of the bills before the Senate.

Mr. Kanuha again said that Mr. Brown's time had expired and urged that the gentleman had not yet come to the point under discussion and Mr. Brown took his seat.

Mr. Carter admitted the bill produced some hardships, but urged that we must put our hands in our pockets until the laws readjusted the revenues. He did not believe the drummer could be kept out. If bill 27 was not passed, we would have to put a two per cent. tax on property.

Mr. Kanuha said the county would be left with only \$20,000 in revenue and this amount would devolve upon the small merchant, while bill 27 would put \$200,000 into the treasury. He called for the previous question.

At this point a wordy discussion took place, in which Mr. White led, causing some merriment. He believed that bill 72 would benefit the whole country and any Senator present would soon have to admit this, if the bill passed.

The previous question was put and bill 72 was lost on second reading.

On motion of Mr. Baldwin bill 27 passed as amended and was ordered typewritten.

Senate bill 42, known as the Dispensary bill was then taken up and Mr. C. Brown moved the following resolution:

Whereas, Senate Bill 42, otherwise known as the Dispensary Act, has been made the order of the day for consideration at this day's session of the Senate; and whereas, the proposed measure is radical in the extreme, and will if passed require a large amount of money to carry out, among other things, the measures proposed by said Act; and

Whereas, at the last general election no mention was made in the platform of any of the political parties to the effect of this Territory, or any measure regulating the traffic of liquor, nor upon any temperance measures, nor upon any measure of like nature, and whereas, in matters of this importance it is to the interest of all persons that the opinion of the electors of the Territory should be expressed, and their wishes and desires known through the ballot box, and

Whereas, the question raised by said Act, and also such other questions incidental and pertinent to this measure, having never been submitted nor passed upon by either political party of the Territory, and the opinion of a majority of all the voters of the Territory being an unknown quantity thereon, Now, therefore be it resolved, that Senate Bill 42 otherwise known as the Dispensary Act be laid on the table, and that no further action be taken on the matter until such time as the electors of this Territory have had a chance of expressing their opinion thereon, at the next general election.

Mr. Brown went over and emphasized the various points of the resolution and closed by saying that if it was a temperance act it would simply raise pandemonium where there is no need of it.

(The announcement was here made that Acts 3 and 4 had been signed by the Governor.)

Mr. Russell spoke briefly on the bill urging its passage and concluded by saying that all the points made in the resolution and by Mr. Brown were old had already been answered no repetition was needed at this time.

Mr. Baldwin said in part:

The Republican party in the Legislature has not decided to make the Dispensary Act a party vote, either for or against—each one can vote as he chooses.

As a temperance man I am fully in accord with the dispensary idea, which is supposed to be a temperance measure, but I have not yet carefully read the bill now before us and fail to see that it is a temperance measure.

The father of the bill and also the introducer, admit it is not a temperance measure. One of the principal motives for introducing the bill seems to be to turn into the government treasury some of the large profits that are now made by liquor dealers.

The bill provides for the regulated manufacture of wine and beer and allows distilling throughout the land so long as a permit to distill is obtained from the board of control and the parties obtaining the permit distill not less than 1,000 gallons a year. Several parties can club together and obtain a permit and as there is no restriction as to the nature of the liquor use, we people can make it for their own use, and in fact all kinds of breweries and distilleries throughout the country, and in my opinion general debauchery.

Then again I do not think that local option which is a prominent feature of the bill, will work as successfully in this country as it does in other countries.

In my opinion the bill needs reconsideration, and a great many amendments, before I could give it my support.

But even if this bill had no objectionable features in it, and was a good

temperance measure, I should want to feel sure that the majority of voters in the country were in favor of it before I voted for it. A radical measure of this sort must have the approval of a majority of the voters, and in fact, as revealed at the next session of the Legislature. It is useless for us to pass laws that the people must be good or temperate, if such laws have not the support and backing of the people.

We have lots of good laws on our statutes on moral questions that are dead letters, or are imperfectly carried out.

Reformation of the people must be brought about in the homes of the people, in the schools, and in the church. Raise up a generation that are in fact, by the commission, then temperance laws will be a success.

I wrote the greater portion of my constituents for their opinion of this bill, sending them copies of the same. Meetings were held in most of the districts of Maui, a vote taken and the result sent me. Most of the districts were opposed to the passage of the bill.

Mr. President, the bill in its present form is very objectionable to me, and for one, I would like to know more about dispensary acts in other countries, before I would undertake to amend it. I therefore intend to report at the next session of the Legislature on this act and the liquor question generally. In the meantime the people could at the next session of the Legislature instruct their representatives on the subject.

Mr. Carter wished to add one point. This was an experimental matter and they did not know what the people wanted in this line. Suppose the next legislature changed its mind, the losses to the treasury and the people would be very great. The bill might even fail without being given a fair trial, as the public was inconsistent in such matters. He did not think the Senate had any right to experiment without the consent of the people. Personally he believed in high licenses and local option and therefore he could not support the present bill.

Mr. Kalaupokalani said that this was perhaps the most important measure that had been introduced since the days of the monarchy. In his opinion it was certainly the most important to the native people. The bill opened the door to all to manufacture liquor and profit thereby. It is quite true it reverses the old order and transfers control to the Government. He asked the Senate to consider the cost liquor has been, under the present system, to the people, especially to the native Hawaiians. Millions upon millions of dollars under the old law has gone to the pockets of outside manufacturers. The present bill proposes that this profit may be kept at home and accrue to the local manufacturer. The profits will go into the treasury and be spent for the benefit of the people. Perhaps, as has been suggested, it might be well to delay the passage of the act until the people express their wish in the matter, but the speaker was not afraid to risk the vote now. He could go into the district of the Senator from Maui (Baldwin) and everybody would support the measure. It was a temperance measure. The people would be benefited by this act inasmuch as they can sell their products under the law at a profit to the Government. He did not believe the people would object any; he should support the bill. It was to be made of more importance than the health and welfare of the Hawaiians, then let the bill be killed (applause). The present system was killing the Hawaiians off; they were rapidly dying out; the responsibility rested with the Senators whether they were to continue dying by poisoning liquors. He hoped at least that the bill would not be killed, but would be allowed to pass second reading. He believed that he was right in supporting the bill and he asked all to assist him. He moved that the Senate adjourn until Wednesday morning at 9:30 o'clock when the discussion could be finished.

So ordered.

Proceedings of the House

Forty-fifth Day—Ninety-three bills introduced; twelve submitted for Governor's signature.

The opening business of yesterday's session put a damper on the native side of the House. This was the Governor's message vetoing the dog tax bill. The purpose of the message seemed to surprise the House and it is likely that some attempts will be made to override the veto.

Kaniho's motion that the message be tabled until the "father and mother" of the bill could be present was carried.

In response to the House's enquiry into the state of the Quarantine wharf, in the cost of which the Chamber of Commerce is seeking reimbursement, the Superintendent of Public Works stated by letter that the work had been originally approved by the Government, but that shifting sands had necessitated more being done.

Representative Beckley introduced a concurrent resolution requesting the United States Attorney General to commence suits in the United States Courts for the recovery of all public lands in Hawaii illegally disposed of, appealing upon necessity the said suits to the Supreme Court in the interests of the people. The resolution was worded as follows:

Whereas the Governor has admitted to a committee of this House that the trip of J. F. Brown, Commissioner of Public Lands to Washington, D. C., was authorized and directed by him, and that among other things, the said J. F. Brown was instructed by the Governor to advocate the repeal or modification of that clause in section 55 of the Organic Act which reads as follows: "That no corporation, domestic or foreign, shall acquire or hold real estate in Hawaii in excess of one thousand acres; and all real estate acquired and held by such corporation or association contrary hereto shall be forfeited and escheat to the United States, but existing vested rights in real estate shall not be impaired."

And whereas, E. P. Dolé, attorney general of the Territory of Hawaii, has recently rendered an opinion that the clause of public lands by corporations in excess of one thousand acres or in addition to the land held in fee by such corporation, is not prohibited by the above mentioned clause, and

Whereas, it is the evident desire on the part of public officials of this Territory to remove all obstacles and

allow corporations to increase their already too large holdings and thereby monopolize all the agricultural lands to the great loss and detriment of the citizens of said Territory.

Therefore, be it resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring:

That we, the representatives of the people in the Legislature assembled do firmly and solemnly protest against the repeal of said clause in the Organic Act, and if necessary, that said clause be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States in the interest of the people and for protection against the inordinate greed of corporations in trying to control, practically, all the public lands in this Territory.

That certified copies of these resolutions forthwith be transmitted to the President, the Attorney General, the Secretary of the Interior, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to our Delegate to Congress from Hawaii.

F. W. BECKLEY, Representative Third District.

The resolution was referred to the public lands committee.

Robertson introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Accounts to report to the House all warrants drawn against the appropriation for House expenses, stating for whom and for what purpose each warrant was drawn. There was a strong disposition evinced by the Home Rulers to quash the resolution, but the same was finally carried.

Kaniho attempted to rule out the minutes of all the proceedings that came up on Monday afternoon after Akina left the chair. The minutes were sustained.

Makekau brought in a concurrent resolution adopting rules for joint sessions which was passed without the formality of reading them.

C. L. Crabbe's joint resolution to declare May Day a school holiday throughout the Territory was referred to the Education Committee.

House bill 41, relating to the naming of streets in Honolulu was reported as passing its third reading.

Senate bill 26, relative to the exemption of personal property from taxation, came up once more for its third reading. A vigorous effort to railroad this measure has been made on several occasions by the Home Rulers, but until yesterday they have been unable to obtain a majority.

Yesterday to the clerk of the House, yesterday was the forty-fifth day of the session, but Robertson, by diligent research in almanacs, announced it the forty-eighth and introduced a resolution to amend the calendar to that effect. The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Last Saturday is evidently accounted a holiday by the House officers.

The afternoon session was in the main composed of the reading of the minutes of the House, the House forming itself into a committee of the whole with Dickey in the chair.

Formalities were declared dispensed with and coats came off and cigars were lit in rapid succession. Prendergast protested twice against the smoking and called for a rising vote.

He was outvoted, however, and the House settled down to the indulgence, Akina, producing a diminutive duodecimo and enjoying a quiet pipe during the proceedings.

Everybody seemed to feel happy and relaxed after the session of the bill along without waiting for interpretations, the Hawaiians waiving their rights in the matter.

Gilliland told a funny story about a town lot that was situated originally on the top of a hill but slid down into the valley and caused considerable arbitration over the question of its ownership.

Emmeluth was absent, and his presence being deemed necessary to answer certain conundrums that constantly occurred, owing to the queer English and queer typography employed in the bill, he was called to attend the sergeant-at-arms in search of him, with instructions to bring either the honorable Representative back with him or in case of a plea of sickness, a doctor's certificate.

Nakookoo went on his errand and returned in about three minutes to state that he had searched high and low for the missing member but had failed to locate him. Emmeluth turned up, however, in propria persona a few minutes later and brought his intellect and his magnifying glass to bear upon the subject in hand.

Mossman, who seems to have made a specialty of this matter, tried to reduce the amounts of the various bonds required from the county officials to a fifth of their original amount, stating that if a poor man—that is, a poor native man—were elected, he would be unable to furnish the bonds.

This aroused Gilliland's ire, and in stentorian tones he protested against any such reduction. "Poverty if honest is no bar," said the honorable member, "to any man, be he native or American, in procuring bondsmen. If I knew myself a poor but honest native in such a predicament, I would be only too willing to help him out, and so would almost any man. If we are going to create a county bill, let us make it a good one."

The amendments made were in general slight and were adopted at once.

There is always one dissident member in the House that constitutes a lone minority when the vote is otherwise unanimous. Usually this is Kaniho; but Mossman usually takes the dissent today, and carried it out with great pertinacity.

In sections 9 and 10, Chapter IV, relating to the county clerk's accounts and the taxes to be charged by him to the County Treasurer, the words city, town, village and school were eliminated wherever they occurred, making the treasurer responsible for county taxes only.

Gilliland raised the County Attorney's bond from \$3,000 to \$5,000 and the time allowed the same official for accounting to the Treasurer for moneys received was reduced from ten to five days.

With the exception of two sections deferred until the next meeting, the county bill has now been remodeled down to the eighth chapter, which relates to the Sheriff. The larger half of the measure is yet to be read and its adoption is decidedly doubtful in view of the short time left for business.

A motion to adopt the report of the committee on the Diamond Head road, which resolved that the Attorney General proceed against Superintendent McCandless for breach, \$123, paid to the contractor for the making and ditch not included in the original contract, and for which no bids had been asked, was deferred.

This matter came up on Monday and was ordered printed in Hawaiian. The copies, however, have not yet arrived.

Prendergast, who had asked for leave of absence earlier in the afternoon, reappeared with a motion to reconsider the rejection of Gilliland's bill, presumably the school present Delicate Wilcox.

Gilliland apparently did not hear the motion, while the rest of the House seemed equally deaf or else indifferent, and a motion to adjourn sent the House home at 5 o'clock.

BUSINESS DONE.

Communication from the Superintendent of Public Works, relating to the condition of the quarantine wharf. Referred to the Committee on Public Expenditure.

The state bill, providing for a conservatory of music in Hilo, passed first reading.

The bill providing for \$3,500 for the Hawaiian exhibit at Buffalo, passed first reading.

House bill 42, relating to the numbering of houses in Honolulu, passed with amendments.

House bill 44, relating to the establishment of school libraries, amended by striking out the appropriation clause. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Resolution asking for an account of all warrants drawn for House expenses adopted.

Beckley's concurrent resolution regarding public lands. Referred to Committee on Public Lands and Internal Improvement.

Senate resolution to make May Day a public school holiday. Rejected.

Robertson's resolution asking from the Committee on Accounts complete lists of all expenditures up to date. Carried.

Resolution by Robertson to correct the calendar, making yesterday the forty-eighth day instead of the forty-fifth day. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Committee on Public Lands report on House bill 64, which prohibits the construction of roads on private lands without the permission of property owners, advising that the bill be indefinitely postponed. Tabled.

Senate bill 26, relating to exemption from taxes of certain personal property (third reading). Passed 15-11.

Motion of Committee on Diamond Head road praying for procedure against McCandless. Deferred.

House bill 2, appropriating \$35,000 for damages to roads in February's storm. Signed.

Hoag's bill relating to the presence of minors in saloons. Signed.

THE LAND QUESTION.

Editor Advertiser: No one can feel more strongly than I do the benefit which a country derives from a large number of small landholders. They are likely to be conservative in political matters. The strength of France has repeatedly been shown to be in its smaller rather than in its large proprietors. The weakness of England is thought by many to be in its small number of great land proprietors. And so the question of a small object of the Newlands amendment to the Organic Act of the Territory of Hawaii, limiting to 1,000 acres the holdings of joint stock companies, meets my hearty approval. I was born and bred among just such people, the Independent New England farmers, as I would like to see more of in Hawaii.

But the difficulty with the Newlands amendment is that it will not and cannot accomplish its avowed object. It is so worded, to begin with, as to leave in the minds of some persons a doubt whether the words "acquire and hold real estate" mean, as they popularly do, possessing land, by whatever tenure, and regardless of the technical meaning which refers to the quality of the estate, and not to the land itself. A like doubt may possibly exist as to whether the law means to exclude existing corporations which have as much as 1,000 acres from acquiring any more, or refers only to new corporations. Again, old charters granted under the law, as it stood before the Act authorizing associations to be formed by articles of association, usually contained no reserved power in the Government to alter or amend the charter, and in such cases no limit can probably be placed on the unlimited power of acquiring land which such charters gave. This placed some corporations greatly and unfairly at an advantage over others.

Furthermore, most of the agricultural corporations already have more than the limit. Why should they and not new corporations have like advantage?

There is the fact that large areas of land in Hawaii, in certain localities, cannot be used for any purpose in small lots. The need of expensive machinery for obtaining water for irrigation explains this fact.

The ease with which the law can be practically evaded shows its futility. What advantage to small landholders is there in several 1,000-acre corporations over one of large holdings?

The hope which I entertain is that large corporations will see their way, after a time, to allotting small pieces of land to settlers and cultivators.

The distribution of shares of corporations among a large number of people is an indirect way of securing a permanent interest in the great agricultural enterprises of Hawaii, and as it is evident that small plantations cannot be made to pay, the more that people of moderate means own in paying, sound, not over-capitalized concerns, the better.

ALFRED S. HARTWELL.

April 16, 1901.

AS TO RUBBER TREES.

Honolulu, H. T., April 15, 1901.

Editor Advertiser—Thoughtful parties in this city are looking forward to the cultivation of rubber trees. Speaking of my knowledge of the cultivation of caoutchouc, this country affords an opportunity for large returns on small capital. Good judgment must be exercised in the selection of locations and the cultivation of the trees.

Seven years are required before any returns can be expected. The plant is grown from the seed, or better, from the tree trunk, and attains a height of from five to six feet. The so-called milk, containing 40 per cent of rubber, exists in the fibers located between the bark and the wood.

The incisions are made only through the bark, as an injury to the inner causes death to the tree. The tree will not produce good rubber if exposed to extreme rays of the sun.

The female plants only produce rubber. One male plant to every thirty-five females, is the proper proportion for an orchard. When the bark of the male plant is punctured a puff of wind is given off, but no liquid produced. A fully developed tree yields from three to four pounds of milk yearly. The life of a tree cannot well be estimated. In suitable localities orchards grow to be several hundred years old. The tree can be bled twice a year, with safety, and seems to be as productive in old age as when young.

Foreign labor is not necessarily present. Collecting the milk in holes in the ground, or by solidification with alum are careless methods. The process of collecting the milk in water and filtering it is pressed by running through an ordinary clothes wringer. Very truly yours,

V. TRANFAGLIA.

Count von Waldersee reports that after dispersing the robber bands to the northeast of Tien-Tsin, the troops engaged in that work have returned to their quarters. Twenty robbers were killed and many captures made.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
Chlorodyne
Is the Original and Only Genuine
Coughs,
Colds,
Asthma,
Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Vice-Chancellor RIE W. PARK WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendants was a deliberately untrue, and he requested to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, Jan. 1, 1904.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is a liquid medicine which soothes PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it acts as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in
Neuralgia, Tooth, Cancer,
Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Rapidly cures all attacks of
Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic,
Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The Importation of this medicine has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne, and is bottled in 15, 30, 45, and 60 cts. by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer,
J. T. DAVENPORT,
33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

THE PLEAGUE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—An explicit statement giving the exact conditions regarding

THE SENATE AND HOUSE

Interest centered yesterday in the Senate upon the action of that body on the Governor's vetoes to come up at the afternoon session. From start to finish there was much talk and little was done. The Independent leaders made a strong fight to pass the anti-vaccination bill over the veto, but failed to win the necessary Republican votes to give a two-thirds majority, the vote at the close being a strict party one of 9 to 6.

The veto on the "dog tax bill" was not seriously considered, it being thought that the measure had been already killed by failure to pass the bill over the veto in the House, and it was not learned, until after the vote in the Senate of 11 to 4 in favor of the bill had been recorded, that the matter had been reconsidered in the House and the bill passed there over the veto also.

There was considerable speculation yesterday as to the action of the Senate on the Governor's appointments, which came up today; but nothing definite could be learned beyond the "repeated assurance" that the appointments of E. P. Dole and A. M. Brown would be confirmed.

At the opening of the Senate the clerk read the following communications from the House:

1. That the House declined to concur in the Senate amendments to House bill No. 44 and on motion of Mr. Brown the Public Health and Education Committee was made a conference committee to confer thereon with a similar committee from the House.

2. That the House had been unable to secure the two-thirds vote to pass the "dog tax bill" over the Governor's veto.

3. That House bill No. 72 had passed third reading on the 17th of April. The bill passed first reading and was set for second reading on next Monday.

4. That House bill No. 74 had passed third reading. The bill was read by title and second reading was set for next Monday.

5. That House bill No. 93 had passed third reading. Set for second reading on next Monday.

Under reports of Standing Committees Mr. Kalauokalani reported that the following Acts had been presented to Governor Dole for his signature:

1. An Act providing for names of streets, roads and lanes in the district of Honolulu.

2. An Act providing for the numbering of buildings in the district of Honolulu.

3. An Act to provide for the exemption of certain personal property from attachment, execution, distress and forced sale of every nature or description, and repealing an Act entitled, "An Act to facilitate the recovery of rents."

4. An Act relating to the appointment of bailiffs for certain courts in the Territory of Hawaii.

Mr. Baldwin presented from the Committee on Education, to whom was referred a petition from North Kohala for the establishment of a school in that district, as follows:

"Your committee on education and health, to whom was referred a petition from sixty-one citizens of the district of North Kohala, Hawaii, have to report that we have had the same under consideration. The petition requests:

"1. That a school be established in North Kohala for the children from Kalupahua, Puuhoe, Kehena, Kahuwa and Keanaehulu.

"2. That a school be established in North Honouliuli and Haena.

"Your committee interviewed the Superintendent of Public Instruction in regard to the matter, who wrote Dr. B. D. Bond, school agent at Kohala, for his opinion. For reasons given in Dr. Bond's report on the subject, which we herewith append, we recommend that the petition be laid on the table."

The report of Dr. Bond, referred to in the Committee's report is as follows:

"In reply to yours of April 9, asking information on an enclosed 'Petition' from sixty-one voters of North Kohala, asking that two new schools be established; one for Kalupahua and neighboring lands, and one for Honouliuli and Haena, I would say that the department already has a school at Kalupahua. The two or three children at Haena are provided for at Mahukona, where they attend regularly. The population at Honouliuli and vicinity is too small and too uncertain to warrant the maintenance of a school at that point at present. For the accommodation of all the population named in the petition has had under consideration a central school which would involve Kalupahua children a two-mile walk; from Mahukona, ditto; for Honouliuli, a three-mile walk. This plan has been vigorously protested against by the Mahukona parents."

"In conclusion I want to say that of the whole list of sixty-one names, not all are lives in the regions petitioned for, or have any immediate interest in either of the schools asked for."

Mr. J. T. Brown said he was strongly opposed to the report of the committee and cited certain alleged abuses at Hilo, similar to those complained of in the petition from North Kohala. It was his opinion that something should be done for North Kohala. He believed that the Board of Education was favoring a haole teacher. This was not right.

Mr. Kachil sustained the position of Mr. J. T. Brown and gave in detail several illustrations of the favoritism shown white teachers by the various boards of education in the past.

Mr. Kanuha said that he did not entirely agree with the two preceding speakers and he thought he had the facts of the case in his hands. The Committee did not think there were sufficient pupils for the school proposed, but, if it should turn out otherwise upon investigation, the matter would at once receive attention. If the school agent had not reported the facts as they were, he promised the committee would at once go over the matter to weed out all favoritism. Personally he was willing to assist haole teachers, but he preferred to assist native Hawaiian teachers wherever they lay in his power.

Mr. Baldwin said that the facts as given by the school agent were probably correct. It had been the desire of the Board of Education to establish at least one school in the district; the petitioners asked for more, which was

impracticable. He pointed out that the school agent said that only one of the petitioners lived in the district and was interested. He did not think any one of same mind would accuse the committee of any favoritism in the matter.

Mr. Achil said there were plenty of children in the district and he could not possibly understand the very queer report of the very queer committee. He did not believe by a jug full that the school agent had made an honest and correct report and he thought the matter should be looked into. One school in the district, as had been suggested, would be an absurdity as the district was very large.

The petition and report were at last laid upon the table, on motion of Mr. Baldwin, to be considered with the Appropriation bill.

Mr. White presented the following signed petition asking for an appropriation for the support of the national guard of Hawaii:

"To the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii in Congress assembled:

Gentlemen—We, the undersigned citizens and taxpayers of the Island of Maui, Territory of Hawaii, most respectfully petition your honorable bodies, that:

"1. The existence of the First Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii, is eminently necessary for the preservation of our homes and the protection of our interests.

"2. The country is now flooded with plantation laborers of very questionable characters, who may be invaluable for the promotion of our chief industries, yet their presence in such large numbers in our midst make us feel that our homes, our families, are almost entirely helpless without the presence of adequate military forces stationed in convenient quarters throughout the islands.

"We therefore do earnestly pray that your honorable bodies pass sufficient appropriations at the present session of the Territorial Legislature for the proper maintenance of the First Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii, and your petitioners will ever pray."

A communication was received from the House at this point announcing that the anti-vaccination bill had received the necessary two-thirds majority and had been passed over the Governor's veto.

Mr. Carter presented the majority report from the Ways and Means Committee on Senate bill No. 83 relating to a license for tailors and dressmakers.

Mr. Russell said that he was opposed to the bill and would vote against the license system on principle. He wished to point out that there were two kinds of taxation, viz., direct and indirect.

At this point the speaker went into a long explanation of the terms "direct" and "indirect," as used by political economists since the days of Adam Smith. He further explained how the application of economic laws would lay the burden of taxation upon the poor instead of on the rich. Licenses were a species of indirect taxation and hence to be condemned. The United States Federal tax is indirect; the State tax is direct. The license system is only resorted to in the United States in special cases as in dealing with the liquor question. The rich have not paid their share of taxes in Hawaii in the past. If it is the desire of the Senators to further oppress the poor let us all vote for the present license system.

Mr. Carter said that he had heard so often that the poor paid the bulk of the taxes that he had begun to believe it was true. Thus far, however, his investigations led him to oppose such theories as those advanced by Mr. Russell. It was a fact that last year the sugar industry had paid fifty per cent of all the taxes; but Mr. Russell was satisfied with this, he wished the plantations to pay not less than ninety per cent, or more, if it could be collected. He did not believe that any one industry should be taxed in this way. We should meet the facts, and our present duty was to go down into our pockets for the taxes to meet the present shortage in our revenues. He wished to point out to Mr. Russell that it was the merchants of Honolulu who are growing against the licenses and not the consumers, as stated.

Mr. Russell said that Mr. Carter had put words into his mouth and he wished to emphatically deny that he was stupid enough to want to tax the sugar industry by itself. He thought the merchants growled on general principles, but that the present growl was caused largely by the competition of outside drummers. He wished to deny that the sugar industry had paid its proportion of taxes and in support of this statement he wished to quote from Governor Dole's report that for the last year the plantations had only paid nine-tenths of one per cent, while every consumer pays a tax of forty per cent to the sugar industry.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. White presented the following majority report from the Judiciary Committee on Senate bills 25 and 35 and in connection therewith, on House bill 33:

"Minority report of committee of claims on bills Nos. 25 and 35:

Honorable S. E. Kahe, President of the Senate, Territory of Hawaii:

Sir—We respectfully submit the following report on Senate Bills 25 and 35.

"This bill, No. 25, provides merely for a commission to take evidence and report to the Governor of the Territory upon the claims that may be presented, and it contains no assurance to anyone of any beneficial results if he files his claim."

There is a limit of time within which claims may be filed, but there is no limit of time within which they shall be heard and determined, and there is no provision providing that all claims must be presented to the commission or that in case of failure to present a claim within the time limit, it shall be forever barred.

The bill provides for no assurance to the claimants that any thing will be done for their benefit after they have submitted their claims to trial and decision. There is no provision for payment, nor any assurance that any further action will be taken by anyone in the matter, for the report is to be made to the Governor, and may be by him pigeonholed.

If any benefit is to accrue to the claimants in the way of assisting them in repairing their losses, it is not provided for in this bill. A quick decision and early settlement following, even if the award be arbitrarily arrived at as is required in this matter, but this bill practically defers any benefit for a period of two years, or until the next Legislature.

A committee of investigation, which is really the effect and perhaps object of this bill is not what is required, but a court of claims or arbitral with plenary powers, enough to be constituted to award arbitratorially, if necessary, hear and determine the justice and correctness of the claims, had ren-

dered a judgment decisive of the amount of loss and provide for its settlement within some definite period.

This bill is not in line with equity and justice, and I recommend that the same be laid on the table, and that Senate Bill 35 be substituted and passed.

**WILLIAM WHITE,
NICHOLAS RUSSEL.**

April 18, 1901.

The bills together with the reports were deferred for consideration until next Monday.

Mr. Achil's resolution of yesterday to declare that date the 48th day of the session was laid on the table after considerable discussion.

The Governor's veto of the anti-vaccination bill was then taken up and Mr. Baldwin moved that the veto be sustained.

Mr. Baldwin said that even now we have smallpox all around us. The President of the Board of Health had wisely denied the landing of troops from infected ships and that if vaccination was to be done away with, this, at least, was a poor time for such action.

Mr. J. T. Brown was seriously opposed to the Governor's veto in this case and urged that in the past vaccination had not been carried out without discrimination; favoritism had been practiced in the schools and he had seen discrimination where the white children of a school had been sent home while the native children had been kept and vaccinated, willingly or unwillingly. This should not be; the rich especially had been allowed to escape. There were other things. It had been said that the native race would all be dead within the next fifty years. Such allegations made the natives suspicious. Now in the matter of vaccination the Hawaiians refuse to be ordered to go to a certain physician. In cases physicians have advised the natives to refuse to be vaccinated; these doctors have afterwards been appointed to places by the Board of Health and have then insisted on every native being vaccinated. This was inconsistent.

Mr. C. Brown pointed out that while all white children were vaccinated in early childhood the native children were not. He cited his own case and thought such facts explained the alleged discriminations complained of. He said there was truth in the charge that leprosy in the past had been caused by vaccination and stated that he believed from one-half to two-thirds of the leprosy in Hawaii was due to vaccination as performed in the old times. Since then, however, it was important to point out, as Dr. Russell had stated, that the method of vaccination had completely changed. Vaccine virus was now obtained from the scientific farms of Australia and it was now shipped from there all over the world. By the modern method it was impossible to inoculate anyone with an infectious disease. In a City like Honolulu every child should be vaccinated for smallpox, and he wished to point out that the epidemic of smallpox in 1853 had been imported through a suit of old clothes purchased from a member of the crew of a vessel. The more ignorant natives, the Chinese and the Japanese were, as a rule, opposed to vaccination but in this instance he believed that the ounce of prevention was worth a pound of cure and he would therefore support the veto of the Governor.

Mr. Kalauokalani thought that the anti-vaccination bill was a good one. He believed that vaccination should be left to the choice of the people, every freeman should be allowed to do as he wishes. He was in favor of vaccination. Force no man in this matter. Where opinions differ, the majority must rule. The majority of the people want this bill passed. If the people ask for bread shall we give them a stone if they ask for flesh shall we give them a serpent? Let us follow the doctrine of Christ. If the proposed law does not prove a good one it can be repealed at the next session; but do not throttle it now like the Dispensary bill; for the passage of this bill is demanded by the native people.

Mr. Baldwin said he had canvassed Maui during the campaign and had heard nothing of the vaccination question at any of the native meetings and no one on Maui had yet asked the removal of the present vaccination law.

Mr. Carter quoted the "Outlook" on the capability of the Hawaiians for self-government, and in reply to a question by Mr. White admitted that the Outlook was a missionary newspaper. (Laughter.)

Mr. Kanuha said that none of the newspapers could be believed, and that the Congressional Record was the only publication that could be depended upon for the truth about American affairs.

The yeas and noes were called for and the veto of the Governor was sustained by a strict party vote of 9 Independents to 6 Republicans.

The veto on the dog tax was then taken up and Mr. Baldwin moved that the bill do not pass.

Mr. Russell said that at this point the executive was not properly informed. He did not think the Hawaiian executive was up to the mark on dog tax. Dogs were especially useful in the outer districts of Hawaii for eating up dead dogs, horses and sheep. By doing this they did away with the danger of the scourge of typhoid fever. No the executive was not informed on dogs and we wanted all the dogs we could get and we wanted them badly—much worse than the Governor's veto!

The "dog tax bill" was passed over the Governor's veto by a vote of 11 to 4 several of the Republicans voting with the Independents under the belief that the bill had already been killed in the House.

Under suspension of the rules Mr. C. Brown gave notice of a bill relating to the erection and repairing of buildings within the fire limits of Honolulu.

The following additional resolution by the Chamber of Commerce was also read relating to the fire limits of Honolulu:

Honolulu, H. K., April 18 1901.

Honorable S. E. Kahe, President of the Senate, Territory of Hawaii:

Dear Sir—I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a resolution adopted by the Chamber of Commerce, held on Wednesday the 17th instant, petitioning the Legislature to extend the fire limits of the city.

The position of the city suggested by the Board of Fire Underwriters and

approved by this chamber, is bounded as follows: By the waterfront; thence along River street to point eighty feet mauka of Beretania street; thence easterly along a line eighty feet mauka and parallel with said Beretania street to a point eighty feet easterly of an extension of the easterly line of Richards street; thence southerly along a line eighty feet easterly and parallel with said Richards street to the waterfront, including all the land now or hereafter to be reclaimed within said limit. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

**JAMES GORDON SPENCER,
Secretary.**

The resolution with the petition was placed on file to be taken up hereafter.

Senate bill No. 92, relating to the Kau railway, was read by title and referred.

Mr. Achil gave notice of a new bill regulating the sale of spirituous liquors.

Adjourned to 10 a. m. today.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE

The Dog Tax, Anti-Vaccination, County Bill and Electric Wires.

Forty-seventh Day—Ninety-nine bills introduced; sixteen sent up for Governor's signature.

The Governor's veto message, held over from Wednesday, was the first business taken up in the House yesterday morning.

The message, vetoing the anti-vaccination bill was read and ordered spread upon the Journal of the House.

An effort to override the gubernatorial veto was promptly made and sustained by a vote of 24-6; the Republicans splitting on the ballot.

The Enrollment Committee reported House bills 41 and 43 relating to the naming and numbering of streets and houses, and also Senate bills 26 and 36 relating to the exemption of personal property from attachment and the appointment of bailiffs; as presented to the Governor for signature.

The Public Health Committee made their report on Beckley's bill relating to "fines for procurers, lessees, etc.," advising that the measure be passed with all speed. The report from the same committee on the bill "prohibiting the landing of consumptives and lepers upon these islands," also advised the passage of the bill.

The Public Lands Committee recommended the granting of a franchise to the Honolulu Gas Fuel Company.

Hoogs' bill relating to the placing of underground electric wires came up for its third reading. Emmeluth had apparently had enough discussion over the matter and kept discreetly out of the way. The bill passed by a large majority, Robertson and Kanoho being the only dissenters. It is generally conceded that McCandless' opposition to the bill resulted in its practically unanimous adoption.

House bill 65, relative to the appointment of a transportation commissioner, passed its second reading.

The House then went into a committee of the whole.

Speaker Akina made a complaint on Tuesday that the gentleman who occupied his chair during these committee meetings had got into the habit of appropriating his pencils. Dickey confessed to the theft, but said that he was immune from arrest, being a member of the House. The pencils have still disappeared, however, and Akina carefully and ostentatiously locked his drawers before leaving yesterday morning.

The county bill then became the order of the day until late in the afternoon.

Emmeluth introduced an amendment to Chapter X, providing that no employee or official could be discharged reduced or transferred through religious or political differences of belief; also that any officer discharging an employee must first give the written reasons for such discharge to the employee, the said reasons to be filed in the public archives.

Makekau, as soon as he could bring his massive intellect to a full understanding of the matter, objected.

Robertson upheld the amendment as a proper protection for civil service.

Dickey, wishing to voice his views on the subject, called Emeluth to the chair and explained his opinion that the change was intended to keep the country from having a complete change of clerks every election.

Makekau, on finding out that this custom was prevalent in the States, submitted that it was therefore good enough for this Territory. A statement to which Dickey demurred, saying that Hawaii should not attempt to adopt the evils of America and that even now the Territory was better governed than many of the States. These sentiments were vigorously applauded; the amendment finally passing.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The House reconvened as a committee of the whole at 1:40, when the question of the county commissioners' and coroner's salaries came up. The salaries of the other officers were provided by the Act to be fixed by the board of county commissioners.

Hoogs, seconded by Aylett, wished to fix all salaries then and there. Emmeluth said that the committee had already spent one evening over attempting to fix the various salaries, without result. Aylett replied that this was the case, adding that the salaries had been fixed by the committee, and that he was surprised not to find them included in the bill.

The district magistrate's fees for marriage and making returns were reduced from \$3 to \$1.

Makekau the conscientious had much trouble in understanding the true meaning of the suggested alterations.

The fees for recording town plats, collectable by the register of deeds, were reduced from \$10 for each plat of 100 lots or less, and \$5 for each additional hundred lots, to \$5 and \$2.50, respectively.

Gillilan wanted to raise the price of \$1 a lot, as only such men would incorporate 100 lots at once. "I think Emmeluth did not think of the matter in this light," added the speaker.

A motion to reconsider the amendments was carried.

Mr. Dickey inadvertently called Gillilan plain mister, to which the member objected. Gillilan and the chair had a tilt over the rule of submitting an amendment to writing. Gillilan questioning the chair's decision on account of his having been allowed to without his hands.

Gillilan then asked whether a plat was a whole county, and Robertson wanted to know how many plats went to a lot.

After considerable cross fire controversy of the "tossing" order, the section was finally amended to read 25 cents a lot for each lot platted.

The sections fixing commissioners' and appraisers' fees were stricken out. The section fixing the jurors' fees at \$2 for each day's attendance, contains no provision for the verdict of \$1, now in use, but no amendment was made on this point.

Fredergast tried to raise the jurors' fees to \$5, and Representative Gillilan started to give a realistic description of the horrors of sitting on a coroner's jury, but the harrowing tale turned Chairman Dickey's sensitive stomach, and the honorable member desisted, remarking that to serve on such a jury was worth \$1 a day, considering that one usually lost the contents of his stomach at every viewing of the deceased.

Robertson suggested that \$5 was too much to pay for the loss of a two-bit meal.

Makekau—"You don't have to touch the corpse?"

Gillilan—"You have to look at it when it is in an advanced state of decomposition."

Makekau—"I've seen a body six days' dead. I don't think that \$2 was too little for me. Why, the fingers were off the body."

Chairman Dickey—"Please don't!"

In spite of Makekau's apparent enjoyment of such scenes the motion was at first carried, but on a recount, lost, and the fees still stand at \$2.

A motion to raise jurors' mileage fees to 25 cents, instead of 10 cents, was lost.

Fredergast suggested that the whole bill be now read.

The deferred sections were then taken up.

A section providing that the proceedings of the board of county commissioners be advertised in the newspapers, was stricken on motion of Fredergast.

Considerable discussion was held over the question of the county surveyor's salary. It was finally decided that that official should receive \$7.50 per day for time actually consumed in going to and from work and performing same; also, the regular fees for copies of plats and reports of surveys. Other deferred sections being passed over without discussion, the committee closed their session.

The committee then reported that they recommended the county bill to pass with amendments.

The bill was then ordered typewritten and placed on the order of business for today.

Fredergast moved a reconsideration of the vote attempting to override the Governor's veto on the dog bill. The motion was carried and the bill made a law by a vote of 22-4, the Senate having previously gone over the veto.

The bill providing a steam railroad for the districts of North and South Kona, House Bill 85, relating to the sale of liquors, and House Bill 86, protecting the manufacturers of bottles for various aerated waters, etc., were all referred to the committee on public lands and internal improvements.

The House was then adjourned today according to strict count, should be the fiftieth day of the session. The speaker, however, has it registered as the forty-eighth, and it is probable that considerable discussion will arise over the matter this morning.

BUSINESS DONE

Veto of the Governor on the anti-vaccination bill read and passed over-ayes 24, noes 5. Dickey, Hoogs, Gillilan, Monsarrat and Wilcox, dissenting.

Committee on public health advised passage of the bills relating to the constitution of procurers, etc., and the prevention of consumptives and lepers landing on these islands.

Committee on public lands and improvements recommended the granting of a franchise to the Honolulu Gas and Fuel Company.

A bill relating to the underground placing of electric wires in Honolulu (third reading). Passed, 27-2.

House Bill 65, relating to appointment of a transportation commissioner. Passed second reading.

The county bill was reported by the committee as a whole, who advised that the same pass with amendments, ordered typewritten and placed on order of business for today.

The motion, failing to pass over the Governor's veto on the anti-vaccination bill, was reconsidered and the veto overruled.

An Act to provide for a steam railroad in North and South Kona districts. Passed, 27-2.

House Bill 85, relating to sale of liquors.

House Bill 86 to protect the manufacturers of bottles to contain aerated waters, etc.

All three measures given above were referred to the committee on public lands and internal improvement.

"SWEETIE" CARVED HIS BETTER HALF

"Sweetie" Smith, a Tennessee negro who recently came to the Islands with a band of laborers destined for the plantations, done cut up his wife, Elmira, with a jack-knife yesterday, and is now in jail, charged with having committed assault and battery with a deadly weapon.

This is the second mix-up "Sweetie" and his wife have had since arriving from Sunny Tennessee. The lady figured prominently in the sheriff's raid on Maui when Bill Hudson and his gun were taken to the lock-up.

Two weeks ago Smith quit the old plantation on Maui, and with his wife journeyed to Honolulu. They hired a cabin on Queen street, and Sweetie went to work down by the docks.

Yesterday morning he arrived home unexpectedly and found cause to reprimand his lady for too intimate relations with another of his colored brethren.

Thinking that the case called for quick and decisive action, he pulled out his jack knife and carved Elmir's cheek with it. The lady thought that her husband was acting altogether too brutally, and went and told the police, so, with the result that "Sweetie" was put where the wicked cease from troubling.

A few weeks ago on Maui, Elmir eloped with Bill Hudson, another negro, and the two were pursued by a sheriff's posse when they were overtaken Hudson drew a gun at the sheriff and is now in jail awaiting trial.

A New Jersey woman who threw a bottle into the sea ten years ago has received an answer to the note included, the answer being sent from a fisherman's wife in Norway.

EXPERIMENT STATION

Jared G. Smith, Special Agent in charge of the Hawaii Experiment Station in this city, will soon begin clearing the land reserved for the experiment station and the foundations of the buildings will be commenced about the same time. Mr. Smith will prosecute this work under the authority given him by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and for which there is an unexpended balance for the current fiscal year up to July 1 1901.

The instructions given Mr. Smith at Washington are concise and his relations and methods of co-operation with the people of this Territory are clearly outlined. No time is to be lost by Mr. Smith in getting the Experiment Station started and the Secretary urges him to have the tract under cultivation at the earliest possible date. In a letter dated March 15, A. C. True, Director of Experiment Stations, with the approval of Secretary Wilson sent Mr. Smith the following letter of instructions:

In discharge of your duties as special agent in charge of the Hawaii Experiment Station, you will proceed without delay to Honolulu and establish a headquarters there, with a view to the organization of regular experiment station work in Hawaii.

You should as soon as possible arrange to secure possession of the tract of land in Honolulu known as "Kewalo," which was reserved by the Hawaiian government for an experiment station, as set forth in the map of the Surveyor General of the Hawaiian Islands of 1893.

You will also arrange to have plans and specifications drawn and contracts made for the construction of a building as an experiment station headquarters, to be erected on the aforesaid land. The building should contain rooms for office and laboratory for the experiment station work, and quarters for the special agent in charge. You should arrange to begin the construction of this building at an early date, using for this purpose whatever unexpended balance remains of the appropriation for the Hawaii Experiment Station

ANOTHER VETO COMES

Russel Dispensary Act is Finally Laid Away in its Winding Sheet.

Every seat was taken when the Senate was called to order yesterday morning and the interest of the session centered in the disposal of the Dispensary bill. The Independents were confident at the opening of the session that they would be able to carry the measure by one vote or at worst hold the bill up on a tie. This belief was strengthened after Mr. Paris had spoken; but it was not until the ayes and noes were called, and the Dispensary bill was killed by a vote of eight to seven, that the Independent were alive to the fact that even Paris' desertion to their ranks had not saved them from defeat.

From all that could be learned from the excited remarks of Senators after the adjournment, a different result was looked for, and that the vote on the Dispensary bill in the Senate will influence further action in that body much more than is at present expected, seems probable.

Next to the Dispensary bill in interest was the passage of the minority report against the change of the judicial seat of Maui from Lahaina to Wailuku. Mr. White, who has saved Lahaina in half-a-dozen fights, again retired with honors.

After the reading of the minutes the clerk read a communication from the House announcing that Bill 36 had passed.

Mr. Kanuha reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry recommending \$6,000 for the purchase of certain lands. Report adopted.

Mr. Kalauokalani reported from the Committee on Municipal Laws recommending that the provision for a municipal government for Honolulu be laid on the table to be taken up with the County bill. The report was adopted.

Mr. White presented a minority report from the Judiciary Committee on Senate bill 55, "An Act to amend sections 31 and 33 of an act entitled 'An Act to reorganize the Judiciary Department introduced by Senator J. T. Brown,' and bill 70 which was declared to be identical therewith, introduced by Mr. Russel, as follows:

Hon. S. E. Kalua, President of the Senate:

Your judicial committee, to whom was referred Senate Bill 55, relating to "An Act to amend sections 31 and 33 of an Act entitled 'An Act to reorganize the Judiciary Department,' approved the 25th day of November, 1892, being chapter LVII of the Session Laws of 1892; introduced by the Honorable Senator J. T. Brown, of the Island of Hawaii, and bill No. 70, relating to the same subject matter as introduced by the Honorable Senator Dr. Russel on April 3, begs leave to report as follows:

Your committee finds that both bills are identical in their construction, and it can be safely remarked that bill No. 70 is a fac simile copy of No. 55, or vice versa, and consequently, the two bills can be treated and reported upon as one bill.

The first amendment in the bill as changing the judicial terms in the First Circuit from the first Mondays of February, May, August and November, to the "first Monday of January, May and September," making three terms of court instead of four, as the law now directs, your committee thinks that the change is a good one, and should be hailed with joy by the people of Oahu, more particularly the attorneys at law; although your committee has not as yet known of any petition from the Island of Oahu in support of this proposed amendment suggested by the Honorable Senator of the Island of Hawaii; and neither has your committee found anything relating to this amendment in the report of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for the years 1898, 1899 and 1900. The second amendment in the bill is to make Wailuku, on the Island of Maui, the one judicial seat of the Circuit Court, and the two terms thereof are to be held there on the first Wednesdays of April and November, and therefore deprives the town of Lahaina of the benefit of entertaining the legal luminaries from the capital of the Territory of Hawaii.

Your committee finds on page 12 of the Chief Justice's report above referred to, the following statement:

"But has not the time come when terms should be held in those circuits only at Wailuku and Hilo, respectively, as a saving of time and expense to parties, jurors and witnesses, etc., etc."

The committee submits the following consideration to your honorable body in favor of Lahaina keeping the first seat of justice on the Island of Maui: It must be remembered that the town of Lahaina was the first in time to hold the seat of the Second Judicial Circuit ever since the year 1859 (when the first Civil Code was codified) and Lahaina had the honor of holding it for a period of forty-two years.

Wailuku, the next seat of justice, as far as the Circuit Court is concerned, has been created only twenty-nine years.

It seems to your committee that the right to hold the first seat of justice on the Island of Maui is vested in the town of Lahaina.

There is in the District of Lahaina is the high school of Lahainaluna. Let the first seat of justice and freedom on the Island of Maui go hand in hand, keeping faces together, now and onward. It was at the town of Lahaina in the year 1840 that the first trumpet of liberty was sounded and heralded throughout the Islands of Hawaii. When the first American constitution, or declaration of rights, was framed, marking a new era in the progress of the Hawaiian nation, it was also there the highest seat of education in the Hawaiian Islands had been taught by the great missionary fathers, whose words have ever fresh in the minds of some of the honorable members now in the Senate and the House of Representatives. Lahaina can be justly called the birthplace of American liberty and freedom, and the home of the best and well educated Hawaiians throughout the whole group from Hawaii to Kauai.

It seems to your committee that on account of good roads from Wailuku to Lahaina, and also from the eastern portion of Maui, under the travel from Wailuku to West Maui or Lahaina less expensive now to parties interested in court matters than they were ten years ago.

FRUIT FOR THE TALL COCOANUT.



Your committee does not remember at all of seeing a petition from the people of East Maui to the Senate asking for the change as proposed in the bill. Your committee thinks that it is better not to disturb the whole state of justice on the Island of Maui, and consequently does not recommend the passage of this amendment.

The third, fourth and fifth amendments of section 1 of the bill, and also section 2, amending section 33 of chapter LVIII of the Session Laws of 1892, your committee recommends its passage, with the following amendment to paragraph 3 of section 1, to read as follows:

"In the Second Circuit at Wailuku on the Island of Maui, on the third Wednesday of April, and at Lahaina on the Island of Maui, on the 3d of November."

WILLIAM WHITE.

Mr. Baldwin said the minority report was the same old ghost that had appeared before every legislature for the past twenty years. As far as the Judiciary was concerned it was much better to hold the court at Wailuku. As it was the taxpayers were put to the expense of sending both attorneys and witnesses over the mountain to the "ancient city" and it was a fact that Senator White had been the one man who had defeated repeated bills for the proposed change. This had been going on for years and the people were tired of it, although so far there had been no open protest. It was well known that visitors at Lahaina could not get the necessary accommodations, while at Wailuku there were modern hotels. He was of the opinion that sentiment had much to do with the present bill as it had had to do with those introduced, for the past twenty years.

Mr. White said he admitted there was sentiment in the matter and he referred to the report of the minority as a proof of this. He wished to point out that there was sentiment, largely, in all the affairs of life. At the same time Lahaina was a growing city and he wished to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that where there had been two churches there was now a hotel going up, that Lahaina was a city where the light of the sea never falls, that it is a progressive city, where the young generation is moving. He pointed out that the transformation of Lahaina was really wonderful and that the place would eventually be the second, if not the first, city on the Island of Maui. The people of Maui had not asked for the proposed change by petition and he was not a poet born or he would sing to the Senate airy songs on Maui bathing, and tell them in verse of the enchanted rock that lay off Lahaina which no strong swimmer had yet climbed. He loved Lahaina, but he must depend upon the editorial writers of Honolulu to help him out and preserve Lahaina in its historic beauty—and solitude.

haina in its historic beauty—and solitude.

Mr. Baldwin said that he was there to vote for the interests of the whole island of Maui and it was his belief that Lahaina's interests had been placed foremost for too many years.

Upon vote the minority report was adopted and the bill was set for third reading on Saturday.

Mr. Paris reported from the Public Lands Committee recommending the tabling of the resolution asking for \$50,000 for a boulevard in Honolulu and the same amount for a Hilo boulevard. Laid on the table to come up with the Appropriation bill.

Under suspension of the rules Mr. Brown read the bill of which he gave notice the previous day relating to Commissioners of Deeds for Hawaii on the mainland and in foreign countries. The bill was read a first time by title.

Under suspension of the rules Mr. Nakapashu presented an Act creating a third circuit judge for the First Judicial Circuit, Territory of Hawaii. The bill was passed first reading without printing and was set for second reading tomorrow (today).

Under unfinished business the Dispensary bill was taken up and considerable discussion took place on the motion of Mr. Kanuha to lay Senator Brown's resolution on the table.

Mr. Paris said that he wished to define his position which he did by saying it was right or just for Senators to so obstruct or amend a bill as to make it inoperative and eventually to kill it. He believed that as delegates of the people they were there to act for the welfare of the country and themselves.

The President ruled that Mr. Kanuha's motion to lay on the table was out of order and upon appeal the President was sustained by a vote of ten to four. The ayes and noes were then called for with the following result:

Ayes—Achi, Baldwin, C. Brown, J. T. Brown, G. R. Carter, Clarence Crabbe, Kalua and Wm. White—8.

Noes—Kahilira, Kalauokalani, Kanuha, Kooki, Nakapashu, Paris and Russel—7.

After the vote an adjournment was taken until two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The committee reported on Senate bill 77 to amend the Food law as follows: declaring that he was neither in favor of the Dispensary bill as it stood nor in favor of Mr. Brown's resolution. He thought that the general public should be consulted. If the bill was amended according to his idea he would vote for it. He did not think the bill should be indefinitely postponed as was proposed. He thought this would be an injustice without giving members a chance to amend the bill.

(At this point Senator Russel came

over and spoke hurriedly to Senator Paris who had just taken his seat.)

Mr. Kanuha said that under the organic law there was nothing to bar any member from bringing in any bill in favor of the people, or one like the present Dispensary bill. He wished to say this much that he did not believe

Your special committee to whom was referred Senate Bill 77, being "An Act to amend Act 34 of the Session Laws of 1898, to provide against the adulteration of food and drugs," begs leave to report that they have had the same under consideration.

The Act was presented by the committee on food adulterations, and was suggested to them by the Inspector appointed under the Act above named, and is on a line with his experience of the work of said Act, and what he has found to be necessary for the perfect protection against adulterations.

Your committee recommends that all that portion of the Act after the words "Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii" to section 1 be eliminated.

Your committee also recommends that a new section be inserted, to be known as section 12, which shall read as follows:

"Section 12—Act 34 of the Session Laws of 1898, entitled 'An Act to provide against adulterations of food and drugs,' is hereby repealed."

Your committee also recommends that a new title to the bill be given, which will read as follows:

"An Act to provide against the adulteration of food and drugs in the Territory of Hawaii."

With these amendments your committee recommends that the bill pass.

On motion of Mr. Carter, who spoke in favor thereof, the report of the committee was adopted and the bill passed second reading.

In supporting the motion Mr. Carter said that the present Food law was passed experimentally and that no standard for the fats in milk had been fixed because it had been understood that the Board of Health was to fix this point by a regulation. This had never been done and there was no standard adopted. In all the States where there was a law the standard was set at from 12 to 14.50, but owing to the claims of dairymen here the standard had been lowered to 11.50. This had been done to give the milkmen of Oahu a chance to come up to a better standard which was greatly needed, if Hawaii was to keep up to the progress of the world.

The matter of the Governor's appointment was taken up and deferred until Friday and Saturday next.

Senate bill 79 was deferred until next Monday.

Senate bill 84 relating to an electric railway for Hilo was read by title and referred to committee.

Shortly before 3 o'clock the following message on the vaccination bill was received from Governor Dole:

To the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

The bill entitled "An Act to repeal sections 922 and 923, and the second paragraph of section 924, part V of chapter 59 of the Penal Laws as compiled in 1897, relating to vaccination," has had my consideration, and I am unable to approve it, and herewith return the same without my signature.

My objections to the bill are as follows:

"The repeal of the sections referred to leaves the law in regard to vaccination without the means of enforcement."

While there is a considerable number of medical men who doubt the efficacy of vaccination, there is no doubt that the great majority of the profession rely upon it as a scientific method of preventing the disease of smallpox; notwithstanding this there is a prejudice among some people against the operation which will prevent many from availing themselves of this precautionary measure were there no penalty attached to a failure to do so.

The importance of vaccination as a preventive against smallpox has been unanimously affirmed by the members of the Hawaiian Medical Society at a recent meeting held for the purpose of discussing the question raised by the passage of the bill now under discussion.

Placed as we are in the midst of the Pacific Ocean, a port of call from the Mainland and from ports of China, Japan and the Australian colonies, we are constantly exposed to the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases from these ports; for this reason it is necessary for us to exercise every care, and to take every precaution against the introduction of any of these diseases into these islands.

It is a matter of congratulation that at the present time we have the assurance that at least our children and young people have been subjected to vaccination, thereby reducing the danger which might arise should smallpox be introduced here.

We should, however, fear for the future, and prevent the possibility of a recurrence of those terrible disasters which have visited our country, more particularly in the years 1851 and 1851, when large numbers of our native born succumbed to this terrible disease.

I deem the several amendments to be inconsistent with the public interest.

SANFORD B. DOLE.

Executive Chamber, April 17, 1901.

On motion of Mr. Kalauokalani the message was set for consideration tomorrow (today).

Under suspension of the rules Mr. Achi brought up the question of time limit for the present session of Legislature and to promote peace and avoid irregularity in the future he introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, that it is the sense of the Senate that this is the forty-eighth

day of the session. W. C. ACHI.
April 17, 1901.
The Senate adjourned until 10 a. m. today.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE

Committee of the Whole Considers Sections of County Bill.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★
★ Forty-sixth Day — Ninety-six ★
★ bills introduced; fifteen submitted ★
★ for Governor's signature. ★
★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The House, or rather the native portion of it, was still agitated over the veto on the dog tax, when they convened yesterday morning. The lethargy induced by the shock had passed away in the night, leaving a determination to do something for the dogs before the morning was over.

The "something" took the shape of a vigorous endeavor to pass the bill over the Governor's veto, an attempt which came within an ace of winning. The necessary number of votes required to pass the veto was twenty, and the ballot showed a result of nineteen in the affirmative and eight noes.

The Attorney General's reply to the House inquiry as to the status of the Organic Act on lotteries was read, the answer being as follows:

"A lottery is any scheme for the disposal or distribution of property by chance among persons who have paid or promised to pay any valuable consideration for the chance of obtaining such property or a portion of it, or for any share or any interest in such property upon any agreement, understanding or expecting that it is to be distributed or disposed of by lot or chance, whether called lottery, raffle, che fa, pakapio, gift enterprise, or by whatever name the same may be known."

This definition, taken from the statutes of California, is, to all intents and purposes, the common law definition. The Organic Act, referred to, includes all gambling schemes, whatever they may be called, whether church fishponds or the Louisiana lottery, which are essentially based on payments of money or on other valuable considerations, for the chance of prizes by distribution. All enterprises of this character are lotteries. Forms of gambling which do not have these characteristics, are not lotteries."

The message was tabled.

The remainder of the correspondence between the High Sheriff and the Hilo deputies, relative to the Judge Meneke matter was received and tabled for later consideration.

The fire claim bill was passed on its third reading.

The House bill changing the taxable value of property from \$300 to \$1,000, came victoriously through its third reading, passing by an almost unanimous vote.

The bill providing for the auditing of public accounts and the disbursement of public moneys, met with an oratorical outburst from Kanoho in opposition to the measure. Much to the honor of Representative Kanoho, his scurrilous and unpunctuated output of vowel sounds, and his most emphatic gestures, failed to convince the House at large that his opinions were correct. The little hul, once numbering twelve, that vote every time against the majority, was now reduced to numbers. They still, however, on every ballot mutely display the sign that "we are seven."

The bill passed by a vote of 23-7.

House Bill 23, providing for a tax of 2 per cent on all incomes exceeding \$1,000 was read, section by section, for the second time. The bill was made to go to the bill to a committee, the members of the judiciary and taxation committees protested against being burdened with more work than they already had on hand.

Makekau, Dickey and Makainal were finally appointed a special committee to whom the bill was referred.

House Bill 7, relative to the placing of electric wires under ground, came up for its second reading. The report of the committee recommended the passage of the bill with some slight amendments.

Emmett, who has "Bellamistic" ideas of the fitting of the city with conduits for wires, etc., thought that the measure was being railroaded, and proceeded to voice his belief in forcible style. The honorable member pounded upon his desk with his fist and talked of the voice and the wishes of the people.

As House Bill 93 had just passed on its third reading with bills 72 and 74, while this was number 7, and only up to its second reading, the charge of railroad the measure seemed somewhat irrelevant.

Emmett further insinuated that the bill was being introduced and rushed through to further the interests of the Hawaiian Electric Company, sentence in section 8 providing for the imprisonment of non-attendant jurors, in default of their payment of the \$20 fine provided.

Makekau wanted to know what it all meant, and an explanation followed. The amendment was carried, and Makekau made a further discovery, to the effect that he had voted without knowing what he was doing.

Mossman made a motion, which was carried, to reduce the fine from \$20 to \$10.

Makekau then asked for a reconsideration, and the imprisonment clause was replaced.

An attempt to amend the county supervisors' bond to \$5,000 was carried, but afterwards reconsidered, bringing the bond back to the original amount of \$1,000.

The committee then took a recess until 7:30 this evening.

Akina resuming the chair, adjourned the House without reading the Governor's message, which was probably the veto on the vaccination bill as read in the Senate yesterday.

The committee then held an informal meeting last evening, and waded through a considerable portion of the bill.

BUSINESS DONE.

Hoogs, the introducer of the bill, took up the gauntlet and replied with some heat that on every occasion on which he had seen his "great and good friend" Mr. Candless, that gentleman had shown his opposition to the measure, which alone should be enough to run the bill through. Hearty applause greeted these remarks, and the two gentlemen glowered at each other and subsided. The committee report was adopted.

Three acts: (1) to claim damages for persons imprisoned in 1895; (2) to repeal certain laws relative to the right of dower, and (3) relative to vehicles and driving, passed their third reading.

The House then adjourned in committee of the whole, with Dickey as chair-off and smoking was the order of the day. Gilliam sent a generous supply of cigars over to the press table, and

(Continued on Page 9.)

(Continued on page 1)

every one settled down for a comfortable afternoon.

The following sections of the bill were amended, the rest, up to section 8, chapter IX, including those deferred from Tuesday, were passed as printed, with one or two slight typographical amendments.

Section 1, chapter VIII, the Sheriff's bond was raised from \$3,000 to \$5,000.

Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, chapter IX, where a provision was made for the coroner possessing certain powers vested in the sheriff, and executing similar duties, were stricken out.

Section 4, chapter VIII, in which the coroner was empowered to execute the offices of the sheriff during a vacancy, was altered to read "first deputy sheriff," in place of coroner.

Mossman attempted to strike out the An attempt to override the Governor's veto on the dog tax bill. Lost, 19-8.

House Bill 93, relating to payment of fire claims. Passed on third reading.

House Bill 72, changing the taxable value of property from \$200 to \$1,000 (third reading). Passed, 28-2.

House Bill 74, relating to the auditing of public accounts and disbursement of public moneys (third reading). Passed, 23-7.

House Bill 23, relating to a tax on incomes (second reading). Referred to a special committee.

House Bill 7, relating to the placing of electric wires (second reading). Passed with slight amendments.

An Act to claim damages for persons imprisoned in 1895. Passed first reading.

An Act to repeal certain laws relative to the right of dower. Passed first reading.

An Act relative to vehicles and driving. Passed first reading.

RHEUMATISM

Caused by an Impure Condition of the Blood—How It May Be Permanently Cured.

From the Mirror, Manchester, N. H.

Although rheumatism is one of the most painful and dangerous of the many troubles which afflict mankind, it can be permanently cured if a proper course of treatment is taken. The real cause of rheumatism is the presence of acid in the blood and the only cure is to purify, nourish and strengthen this vital fluid. The best specific yet discovered for this purpose is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and the number of cures they have effected in cases of this stubborn disease is wonderful. Mrs. S. D. Loveland, of No. 133 West Hancock street, Manchester, N. H., was cured of a severe attack of rheumatism by the use of this remedy. She says:

"Several years ago one of my knees was injured by a fall. About the first of June, 1897, rheumatism set in and at last got so bad that I could not bend my knee. It was very painful and I was unable to move about. I tried various remedies, but not one of them relieved me in any way.

"In the latter part of August, nearly three months after the pain and stiffness began, a friend, Mrs. Rothwell, of Everett, Mass., told me of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I willingly gave them a trial and experienced relief in a few days. I continued until I had taken three boxes and was able to bend the knee and go up and down stairs without difficulty. I have since taken the pills a number of times for other troubles and always with good results.

"I have recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People many times. I have not learned with what effect they were taken, excepting in the case of two of my relatives and a young woman living in my family, each of whom was greatly benefited. I feel that I cannot say too much in favor of the pills."

Signed, MRS. S. D. LOVELAND.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of February, 1901.

JOHN G. LANE,

(Seal) Notary Public.

At all druggists or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Price, 50 cents per box; six boxes \$2.50.

AN EXAMINER FAKES.

Of all the freaky, fake stories which the San Francisco Examiner conjures up against the welfare and good name of the Islands, the following clipped from the issue of April 4, takes the prize:

A colored lad, aged thirteen, whose name is Charlie Lewis, tells a wonderful tale of kidnapping and slavery. By his own statement, he and two companions of the same color and age were lured aboard a train at Montgomery, Ala., locked in a compartment and taken to New Orleans, thence to San Francisco, and then shipped to the Hawaiian Islands on the steamer China to serve as slaves on a sugar plantation near Kahului, on the island of Maui.

Charlie Lewis' companions were put in prison for refusing to work, preferring the prison to twelve hours' daily labor with merely board for wages, and three years of the same ahead of them.

Charlie stole out in a small boat to the steamer Centennial, in which he stowed away and arrived in San Francisco Thursday last under the care of Martin Meade, a machinist and water-tender of the Centennial, living at 2417 Eagle avenue, Alameda.

After telling how he and the other lads were taken to Honolulu and the sugar camp, Charlie said:

"We were paid only in food, and if we did not work we were put in jail. Joe Manue and George Brooks were in jail when I stole away. They said they were better off in jail, where they got their meals, than working all day for nothing. I was not often beaten. I worked most of the time, or made them think I did."

"Couldn't you write to be released?" "Yes," said the boy, "but what's the use of writing, even if you could borrow or steal a stamp somewhere? They opened all the letters before they were mailed. I saw them doing it."

The lad describes the prison as a comfortable place, compared to the plantation quarters. It has a small yard, he says, surrounded by a wooden fence ten feet high and studded with sharp nails. The prisoners are fed three times a day and allowed to pace the yard from 6 in the morning until the same hour at night.

Charlie wants to go home. The only money that the boy has received since leaving Montgomery is a few pennies and dimes that he picked up by singing and dancing at night in the town of Martin Meade, the machinist and water-tender on the Centennial, makes a statement largely corroborative of what Charlie Lewis states. He says: "If there is any way by which I can get Charlie's friends out of that slave

FIRE LIMITS EXTENSION

(From Thursday's Daily.)

With the exception of one vote, the Chamber of Commerce yesterday adopted the resolution presented by J. B. Atherton advocating the extension of the fire limits as proposed by the Board of Fire Underwriters, the resolution reading as follows:

Whereas, it is understood by this Chamber that no action has been taken by the Legislature now in session to extend the fire limits of the City; and

Whereas, it is very desirable and for the best interests of the whole community that the present fire limits be extended; and

Resolved, That this Chamber petition the Legislature to favor any bill that may be introduced before it for the extension of the present fire limits of the City, on the lines recommended by the Board of Fire Underwriters.

Present at the meeting were W. F. Allen, president; J. G. Spencer, secretary; T. R. Walker, H. A. Isenberg, F. A. Schaefer, E. C. Macfarlane, Mannie Phillips, F. J. Lowrey, A. J. Campbell, A. A. Young, W. Schmidt, W. M. Giffard, J. W. McChesney, P. Muhlenhoff, J. P. Cooke, J. B. Atherton and C. Boite.

The resolution which was originally read at Tuesday's meeting was re-read. Mr. Schaefer explained that the Board of Fire Underwriters had taken in the extreme limit in the lines suggested by them at their meeting last Friday, as already printed in the Advertiser, and believed that the limit proposed by them was all that could be asked of the Legislature. He explained that after much discussion by the Board it was deemed unwise to extend the limits further as they might not meet with the approval of the Legislature. As Richards street is likely to become a business street in the near future, for that reason it was adopted as the extreme Waikiki limit. Mr. Schaefer said the whole question was fully discussed by the Board which had at first proposed to extend the limits Waikikiwards only as far as Alakea street, but subsequently took in Richards street instead.

Mr. Giffard said he was in favor of extending the fire limits as far as Punchbowl street and thence down to the waterfront. This limit was suggested by the government. The Board of Underwriters had fixed upon Richards street because they thought it might find more popular favor with the Legislature. By referring to the map of the City, it could be seen that most of the district between Richards street and Punchbowl street was owned largely by the Government, upon which government buildings were located. Below the Judiciary building was the Naval reservation, but on private property therein there were a large number of shacks, and business was extending in that direction. In reality there was not much private property to be taken in by extending the proposed limits to Punchbowl street but what little there was would be advantageously corralled by the fire limits. Speaking for W. G. Irwin, Mr. Giffard said the former owned a whole block in the district mentioned by him and he had no objection to have the fire limits include this property. He urged that the lines be extended to Punchbowl street. He thought all buildings near the Capitol should be fireproof or brick, and no opportunity given for the erection of shacks.

Mr. Atherton said he would favor the suggestion of Mr. Giffard were it not for the fact that the Legislature might consider the area too large and reject the whole proposition.

Mr. Schaefer said the principal object of the Board is to take in Chinatown and it was deemed unwise to try and carry the lines further than now proposed. The Board at first did not wish to go beyond Alakea.

Mr. Macfarlane was opposed to extension of the fire limits Waikikiwards and taking in what has heretofore been called the residential portion of the city. He objected to the measures proposed also on the ground that no time limit had been set. As it was the measures proposed would go into effect immediately and work great hardship upon many property owners who were about to construct buildings on their premises. He thought some recommendation should go from the Chamber of Commerce suggesting a time limit. As far as old Chinatown was concerned it was a wise thing to do, but extending in the other direction, Waikikiwards into the residence district, was a little premature. He did not think the Chamber of Commerce should adopt such a sweeping proposition.

He pointed out the fact that the lumber yards would be affected by the adoption of a bill taking in the area proposed, and to have them move out immediately upon the adoption of the bill would be arbitrary. Some of the yards had been in their present locations for thirty-five and forty years and it would certainly be very arbitrary to have them move out on such short notice. Before presenting the resolution or proposition to the Legislature Mr. Macfarlane thought suggestions should be made as to the time limit, otherwise the lumber yards would suffer under undesired hardships. So far as the Chinatown portion was concerned, that area lay directly in the business district and could not be considered anything else but business property.

He said he had been made aware of the fact that certain members of the Legislature also held to this opinion, but he did not wish to bring up this question so far as the removal of the lumber yards was concerned. If anything of the kind was contemplated the lumber yard people should be given time to look up new locations.

"I don't feel satisfied that the Board is going to reduce the rate of insurance by extending the limits," said Mr. Macfarlane. "The Board will probably keep up its present rates of insurance and therefore I think the limits proposed should be reduced. I understand there is a movement on foot to bring the matter of the insurance companies and their present outrageous rates be-

fore United States District Attorney Baird, because they are operating in restraint of trade."

Mr. Atherton explained that the measure did not compel any one to take down present buildings on premises within the proposed limits, but that any new buildings must be constructed in accordance with fireproofing ideas. He thought if a limit was set this would give an opportunity for people to put up any kind of buildings they wanted and the result would be that there would be no fireproof buildings, but a mushroom town of frame shacks. In the interests of the whole community he believed the resolution should be passed and so presented to the Legislature.

Upon a vote being taken all were in favor of the resolution with the exception of Mr. Macfarlane who voted in the negative. The resolution was signed by those who favored it.

Copies of the resolution will be sent to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House. It was suggested that as there were several members of the Chamber of Commerce now members of the Legislature these could take care of the measure and have it properly introduced into both houses. Senator Cecil Brown will undoubtedly take care of the resolution in the Senate.

LARRY DEE WANTS AN ACCOUNTING

Lawrence H. Dee has brought suit in the Circuit Court against Tom J. King for certain amounts alleged to be due by the latter in connection with the organization of the West Disinfecting Company. Dee states that on July 13, 1898, plaintiff and defendant entered into a co-partnership for the purpose of purchasing from one J. C. Rierdon, for the sum of \$5,000, the agency of the West Disinfecting Company, the Hawaiian Islands, for the sale of disinfecting machines of the said company, and the fluids and other substances used therein, for the unexpired term of eight years, and for the purpose of carrying on of the business of the agency after the purchase thereof, plaintiff agreeing to bring into the said partnership \$1,250 to purchase a one-fourth interest therein and to receive a one-fourth share of the profits of said business, the defendant agreeing to bring into said partnership \$3,750 to purchase a three-fourths interest in said business and to receive a three-quarter share of the profits of said agency.

Plaintiff accordingly bought into said business said sum of \$1,250, and he and defendant accordingly bought into the company for \$5,000 and said agency was on July 13, 1898, purchased by said Lawrence H. Dee and T. J. King, co-partners, for the said sum of \$5,000, and the co-partners have been engaged in the business since that date.

The plaintiff further shows that the defendant has been and is now running said business without regard to the wishes of plaintiff and since the last mentioned date has refused and still refuses to consult or advise with plaintiff in running and managing said business and still refuses to recognize plaintiff in any manner as a partner in said business. He alleges the said business properly handled would produce large gains and profits. Dee states he is informed and believes, and upon such information and belief alleges, that through gross neglect and mismanagement of said business, large profits which would have been realized therefrom, have, by neglect and mismanagement not been realized.

Dee further shows that no settlement of said co-partnership accounts and business has ever been made between plaintiff and defendant, although plaintiff has frequently requested defendant for a settlement of same, as in justice and equity he ought to do.

It is further alleged by Dee that the defendant has possessed himself of the co-partnership books and has refused and still refuses to permit plaintiff to inspect the same, and has refused and still refuses to render plaintiff any account of the partnership moneys received by him. It is also further shown that upon a just and true settlement of the account as it will appear that a considerable balance is due from said defendant to plaintiff in respect to said co-partnership business, but nevertheless said defendant is proceeding to collect in the said partnership debts and apply them to his own use, while plaintiff is unable to do because of the fact that the said partnership books are in the hands of defendant.

Dee says he has no plain, adequate and complete remedy at law for the reason that the sums collected by defendant since July 13, 1898, up to the present time are unknown to plaintiff and can be ascertained only upon an accounting being had.

Wherefore plaintiff prays that an accounting be taken of all and every co-partnership dealings and transactions and that plaintiff be permitted to inspect the books and that plaintiff be directed to pay to the plaintiff, what, if anything, shall upon said accounting appear to be due to him, said plaintiff being willing and hereby offering to pay T. J. King what, if anything, shall appear to be due from him to said King, and for such other and further relief as to the Court shall seem meet and proper in the premises.

THE DETAINED WITNESSES.

It is not believed that United States witnesses held in Oahu prison for the trial of principals in shipping cases are so much dissatisfied with their lot as certain reports make them out to be. When these witnesses get \$1 a day for every day they are detained, and are fed and given jail quarters at the expense of the Federal Government, they are receiving more than they would if they were aboard ship. The only unpleasant circumstance about it is that the men are not allowed their liberty.

When Examiner Meyer left Honolulu for Washington he carried with him bids for the care of witnesses for the United States Courts, which were that each one would be fed, guarded and held in the prison at the rate of \$1 a day. Word has just come back from Washington that the Department of Justice has fixed the \$1 rate too high and suggests fifty cents a day instead. At this rate the taxpayers of the Territory would be losers, and any scheme to supply witnesses with better fare than they are now receiving, or "hotel" fare, as has been suggested, will be out of the question. For each addition to the ration those who support the Territorial Government will feel the drain upon their pockets.

A STORY TERSELY TOLD.

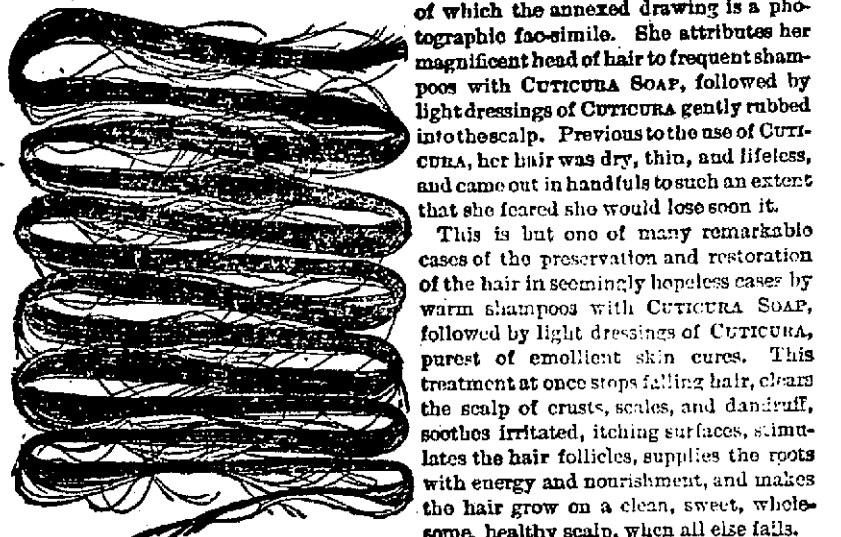
The decorations at the Yale alumni banquet in New York were simple enough:

1701-1901: 22-0; 23-1; 3 boat lengths: 100-0.

That was all.

Hair 55 Inches Long Grown by Cuticura.

MISS B—, of L—, sends us through our British Agents, Messrs. F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 27 and 28, Charterhouse Square, London, E. C., a strand of soft, glossy hair cut from her own head and measuring fifty-five inches in length, of which the annexed drawing is a photographic fac-simile. She attributes her magnificent head of hair to frequent shampooing with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA gently rubbed into the scalp. Previous to the use of CUTICURA, her hair was dry, thin, and lifeless, and came out in handfuls to such an extent that she feared she would lose soon it.




This is but one of many remarkable cases of the preservation and restoration of the hair in seemingly hopeless cases by warm shampooing with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purport of eminent skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, cleans the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

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Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot: LEYKOW LTD., Cape Town. "All about the skin, scalp, and hair," free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES, Boston, U.S.A.

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German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

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Capital their reinsurance companies 101,550,000

Total reinsurance 107,550,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reinsurance 43,500,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

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